New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible] STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible], Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

I have just reached this place after a long trip through South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and [illegible]

[illegible]

Louisville was previously full of people I believe, but now [illegible] it is overflowing. Her cup of pleasure is full to the brim, and places of public [illegible] and private abodes, are offering their [illegible] The hotels have been completely filled [illegible] The steamboat cabins and cabin [illegible] and even vacant [illegible] have been fitted with [illegible] mattresses to accommodate strangers.

The Fair-Grounds of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, on which is held the Fair of the U. S. Society, are three miles out of town on the road of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, and comprise a tract of sixty acres, a part of which is very beautifully wooded. The train of cars stops in front of the main entrance-building, and passengers step out on a very long and wide platform, on which I should think a train of twenty cars could be loaded at once.

Entering the grounds through the great building, we see the whole tract of sixty acres stretching before us, studded here and there by buildings, tents, [illegible] of cattle and horse-stables, and ornamented by a profusion of trees and a grove of forest-trees, the ground under which is carpeted with the verdant "blue grass," and unencumbered by underbrush. In this grove are the President's marquee, the tents of the Press and the Marshals, and one or two small ornamental buildings.

The amphitheatre is an immense structure eight hundred feet in circumference, the rising and receding seats of which will seat six thousand five hundred people, and by filling up the alleys and promenade platforms at least, ten thousand persons can be sheltered. The inclosed arena is two hundred [illegible] feet in diameter, and is used for the display of animals. In the centre is an ornamental tower [illegible] in height, the upper one for the band and the lower one for the Judges. Animals of every description are examined by the Judges, before the multitude, in classes or "rings," as they are called. At a signal from the "Ring-master" the bell is tapped once, or twice or thrice, as the case may, the animals collected outside the amphitheatre are led in by grooms, examined, the poor ones turned out as examined, and the victorious ones adorned with different colored ribbons, and then after being led once around for public inspection are taken out to give place to the next class.

The Floral Hall is a fine octagon-shaped structure erected expressly for this Fair, the entire area of which in floor and galleries is over one quarter of an acre. It is well filled with fruit and flowers, and is greatly sought by lady-visitors. In the centre of the building is a piece of the gigantic "Chinese Sorgo," and near by is a hill of Chinese Sugar Cane that must be thirteen or fourteen feet high.

The Power Hall is a long building, heavily timbered, supplied with a sixty horse-power engine, and [illegible] of shafting to run the multiplied implements and machinery. The miscellaneous implements which do not require to be moved by steam are exhibited in a monster tent 250 feet long. It is the same tent in which was held the Banquet at Philadelphia at last year's show—and is exceedingly appropriate to the present purpose. The juries are going about to-day examining these stationary implements, and to-morrow will commence the field trials, a full account of which I shall send you. The horses and cattle are shown in separate stalls or stables, which are not so well arranged as the last year's, but as they were already erected by the other society, they of course could not be altered for this occasion.

A novel feature is the picnic at noon-time. The green grass under the grateful shade of trees is completely occupied by groups of families and friends indulging together in a repast. The hundreds and hundreds thus occupied render the scene quite attractive and interesting.

The attendance at the fair is large for this part of the country, but would be small near Philadelphia, New-York or Boston, not reaching more than 20,000 on any day yet. It is supposed, however, that to-morrow will bring a considerable increase. The charge for entrance is 50 cents, so that a reduced number will bring the same income as a greater one at a small price, and the result equally well for the Society.

Many distinguished gentlemen are here, amongst whom I may mention Vice President Breckinridge, Governor Morehead, of Kentucky; Willard, of Indiana; Ex-Governor Powell, of Kentucky, and Hon. Linn Boyd, late Speaker of the House. I will write more at length to-morrow.

M. O.

The Saddle Horse "Rings"—Crowds Attending—Picnics at Noon-Time—Kentucky [illegible] in the Vocative—Trial of Plows—The Awards of the Syracuse Trial—Implements on Exhibition, etc.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 3, 1857.

Contrary to my expectations, the attendance was to-day larger than yesterday. It really seems as if the interest in the show becomes greater as the end approaches, and it would not surprise me if to-morrow there should be thirty thousand persons on the grounds, which, for so small a city as Louisville, is very good, even better in proportion than that at Philadelphia. It is a most amusing sight to behold a train of sixteen cattle-trains crowded to overflowing with visitors to the Fair, and even the roofs and sides covered with men and boys unable to find places inside. I had to run for it to catch the train from the grounds, this evening, and climbed up the slat sides of the train to an "elevated position" on the roof, where I [illegible] enjoyed the puffs of smoke from the [illegible] pipe of the engine. Looking down the train, the long line of legs hanging down from the roofs of the cars reminded me of a piece of Brobdignagian fringe. Last night I enjoyed such luxurious repose as I could extract from a painted pine table, with a half dozen files of "exchanges" for a mattress, and a tolerably active swarm of mosquitoes for a coverlid. There is no mistaking the fact that Louisville is crowded. May its shadow never be less!—and I trust they won't shoot me before I get away.

At an early hour the trains of cars went up to the grounds crowded, and on arriving at the amphitheatre I found it well filled as early as 8½ o'clock. The great attractions were the examinations of the stallions, geldings and mares "for general utility," draft horses, and a trot on the track outside.

Whatever may be thought of the slim show of cattle, it certainly must strike every one that a finer collection of horses never were on exhibition, and none need be desired. Kentucky breeds a noble race of horses as well as Durham cattle, and it could only be expected that we should have been gratified as in this instance. It is a most exciting thing to see fifteen thousand people eagerly watching the rapidly wheeling horses, hear applauding shouts as the awards of premiums are made to favorites, or vociferous cries as an unpopular decision is made; and then, when the victor proudly rides along the teeming benches, it causes a thrill of enthusiasm to see his success and [illegible] his gratifying reception by the crowds.

What I have seen here perfectly convinces me that our Eastern Agricultural Societies will ultimately be forced to adopt this plan of examining all stock and horses in amphitheatres, for it not only keeps up the interest of the occasion, but it attracts our farmers and citizens, wives and daughters, as well as ourselves and our cash to the points of excellence. Vastly more good is thus done to a community, and certainly the excitement created not only by horse-trotting, but even the quiet exhibition of bulls, cows, sheep and calves proved the virtue of it.

At noon-time I enjoyed the hospitality of a noble-hearted Kentucky gentleman, at his picnic tent, under the dense shade of the tall elms and oaks in the grove. I looked around me and saw hundreds of similar groups scattered about here and there, all enjoying themselves, and from every quarter the merry ringing laugh came out upon the air, and smiling and I think very beautiful faces were on all sides to be seen.

It is a source of great mortification to many gentlemen of this State that their cattle breeders and those of adjoining states should have been so fearful of competition and so devoid of sectional pride as to refrain from exhibition. So it is and no mistake. The West has this time lost the palm and should make reparation by urgent future effort. The herds of Mr. Alexander and some others are splendid and lend great interest to the Fair, but we need quantity as well as quality, our farmers desiring to buy bulls and calves at moderate prices as well as to pay $3,000 a piece. The State Fair is held at Lexington next week and will undoubtedly be very fine. I will send you a report of the same.

The President, having received returns from all the judges on Reapers and Mowers at the Syracuse Trial, will announce them to-morrow, and they will be sent over the wires to all the papers.

Mr. Superintendent Holmes and a committe commenced the trial of plows with the Oil Dynamometer attached, and with but little interruption went speedily through the work. They are to be tried in open field to-morrow, and, succeeding them, the cultivators, harrows, &c.

The members of the Press from abroad are unanimous in expressing their thanks for the polite attentions of the Local Committee and its Chairman, Mr. Conrad, of the Journal. Certainly nothing could be more gratifying than the manner in which our every want is supplied.

The interest of the Fair seems to augment towards the last, and I have no doubt but that the usual Grand Banquet, which is announced for Saturday, will be a very fine affair. Speeches are promised from Vice-President Breckinridge, Governor Morehead, and many other eloquent men. I propose to devote to-morrow to a careful examination of the Implement and Machinery Department and the stock stables.

Yours, O.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 5.

In the buggy ring to-day the first premium was taken by South Carolina, and the second by Kentucky.

The grand cavalcade comes off this afternoon and continues till dark, when the exhibition closes by a grand banquet at the Galt House.

This morning the judges of aged stallions reversed the decision of yesterday, and gave the blue ribbon to [illegible], belonging to R. W. Alexander.

This afternoon there was an exhibition of the different grades and classes of horses and of other animals, concluding with a grand cavalcade of the premium animals.

The Implement Committee then concluded their examination of the various agricultural machines, and will report on Monday.

At dark the officers of the Society and the invited guests repaired to the Galt House to partake of a closing banquet.

The weather has been delightful all the week, and no accident has marred the festivities.

The attendance has been large and brilliant from the commencement to the close.

Street Commissioner's Office—State of the Controversy and Present Condition of the Department.

The Street Commissioner controversy, which has already become a fossil with the New-York public, having been suffered to remain quiet for two weeks or more, is to be revived to-day, before Judge Peabody.

The last proceeding in the case, it will be recollected, was an injunction granted by this Judge against Mr. Devlin, restraining him from taking any further steps towards gaining possession of the Street Commissioner's Office, or from exercising or attempting to exercise in any way the duties thereof, until he, or some one else, should sue out a writ of *quo warranto*, and thus bring up the main question of title, which has not yet been passed upon, except incidentally, by any court. The injunction also extended to Devlin's counsel, restraining them from any further action in the matter on behalf of their client, or from further molestation of his opponent, Conover; and also to Judge Ingraham, who had adjudged Conover guilty of contempt, and who was restrained from granting—as the counsel were from applying for—an order for his commitment. The object of this sweeping injunction was to put an end to the interminable series of writs and counter writs, which the sharp practice of counsel had set in motion for the purpose of giving immediate possession of the office, and to put the whole controversy in the way of a final decision on the main question. It is this injunction which is to be argued on Monday next before Judge Peabody, and the question to be argued is whether it shall remain perpetual or be dissolved. If it should be dissolved, then the whole controversy remains just where it did before the injunction was granted, and the battle of writs and counter-writs, *certioraris, injunctions, habeas corpuses, et id genus omne*, will commence anew. On the contrary if the injunction should be made perpetual, the only remaining proceeding will be a writ of *quo warranto* which Mr. Devlin, or any one else, can institute, and which will bring up the main question of the legality of Conover's appointment by the Governor, or of Devlin's by the Mayor and Common Council. This question will of course go to the Court of Appeals for final decision, and will probably be passed upon some time in the years 1858 or 1859.

Meantime Conover is declared *de facto* Street Commissioner, and has actual possession of the office. He is restrained however, by injunction, from using the books of his office, which still remain in charge of Constable Farrington, under an order granted at the outset of the controversy by Judge Peabody. He is also restrained by a similar order from Judge Ingraham. A portion of the books—those that had been brought into Court before Judge Ingraham's injunction was served—are now in possession of Mr. [illegible], an officer of the Supreme Court, to whose charge they were intrusted by order of Judge Peabody. The business of the Street Department, it may well be imagined under this state of things, is subject to a great many inconveniences and impediments. Citizens who wish to consult books, or maps, are frequently unable to find them in the office, and are obliged to get an order on [illegible], who has them stowed away in some of the Supreme Court apartments. The inconvenience has been less felt thus far, than it will be after the business season commences, but it is very necessary that these books should be restored to their proper place as soon as possible.

Mr. Conover has completed, with one or two exceptions, the list of appointments in his office, which list has been published in the Times. Most of them are the same as those employed in the office at the time of Mr. Taylor's death. James Irving, who held the post of Deputy Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies before that office was incorporated in the Street Commissioner's Department, is, we understand, still in the enjoyment of his berth, and has been paid his salary by Comptroller Flagg regularly up to the 1st of August. Whether he is to be continued in office by Mr. Conover, we are not aware. With this exception we believe the present employes of the Department are not open to objection.

Mr. Devlin meantime claims to be the true and lawful Street Commissioner, and all his officers and clerks continue to report themselves daily at No. 16 Chambers-street. This is done in order that, if he should finally be declared the legal Street Commissioner they may draw their salaries, which they could not do, if it were shown that they had not performed, or at least held themselves in readiness to perform, the duties of their office. Most of them have brought suits for the recovery of their first month's salary, and judgment was rendered in their favor, as stated in the Times a few days since.

In reference to these suits they say that they were somewhat surprised to find their old friend the Corporation Counsel, who had before so strenuously argued the legality of their appointment and consequently the justice of their claim, now appear to contest their suit, and put in all manner of technical objections, some of them directly opposite to what he had before maintained. However, they supposed it was the privilege of a lawyer to argue both sides of a question, and as Justice O'Connor decided in their favor they are satisfied. They have not got their pay though, and do not expect to until after the final decision of the Court of Appeals.

In this respect however, they are no worse off than Conover's appointees, for Flagg has closed the bars against them also, and refuses to pay either party another cent until the controversy is decided. Mr. Devlin informed our reporter that he should carry the case to the highest court if necessary, and we infer that it is his intention, in case Judge Peabody decides on Monday to continue the injunction, immediately to sue out a writ of *quo warranto*, with high hopes that in the Court of Appeals he stands the best chance of success.

QUARANTINE.

No New Cases of Yellow Fever—Escape and Recapture of Quarantined Passengers—Capture of a Sail-Boat and Party—A Gallant Doctor and a Lady's Nurse Scale the Wall and Run Away—Loss of a Gold-headed Cane—Arrest of the Pair at the Astor House—A Nice Time Spoiled by a Quarantine Warrant—Ten Policemen Detailed to Watch the Detained Passengers—Thirteen Deaths by Ship Fever—Small-Pox, &c.

Since the arrival of the steamship *Illinois*, with her six hundred passengers at Quarantine, that famous locality has been the theatre of an unusual excitement, owing to the efforts of the Health Officer to prevent the spread of a contagious disease by detaining all her passengers for a season within the Quarantine limits. The lack of accommodations on shore for so large a number added greatly to the embarrassment of the Health Officer; but, by the prompt and efficient coöperation of the California Steamship Company in chartering the steamer *Oregon* for the purpose, this difficulty was overcome, and all the passengers were transhipped from on board the *Illinois* on Friday evening, the cabin passengers being placed on board the *Oregon*, and the steerage passengers quartered in the vacant hospital. Here they have all been fed and lodged by the Steamship Company. As no new cases have occurred among her passengers, and the time having passed when any may reasonably occur, they will all be discharged to-day and permitted to come to the City.

ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT PASSENGERS.

When it became known on board the *Illinois* that they would have to perform several days' quarantine, great excitement was at once manifested among the beleagured Californians, and it was apparent that extraordinary vigilance would be required to prevent the impatient crowd from deserting *en masse* at the first opportunity. Watchmen were accordingly put on the *qui vive*, and a bright look-out was kept on their movements. The force, however, on the ground, was altogether inadequate to keep an eye on so many persons, and in spite of their vigilance, about a dozen, mostly steerage passengers, who had no luggage to embarrass their movements, contrived to escape. They took advantage of the changing of the day to the night watch, and passing around the lower end of the north wall, which is partially broken down, at low tide the fugitives found an easy passage way; they proceeded to New-Brighton and took the ferry-boat from thence to the City. Others, it is presumed, came to town by boat from the Quarantine landing.

Among the fugitives was a Doctor Charpfering, of Somerset, Penn., and Mrs. Sarah Heywood, of Boston, who left in company on Saturday; the Doctor, as it is said, gallantly offering to assist the lady in eloping from their unpleasant confinement. Mrs. Heywood was engaged by a gentleman in California to accompany his wife and two children in the capacity of nurse, to New-York; whether she had got tired of the lady's service, or considered her contract as closed, or whether the Doctor's proffers of assistance mostly operated upon her mind, is not known: but Mrs. Heywood took French leave of the lady and her children just at the time when her assistance was most needed, and placed herself under the guidance of the Doctor, who had promised to see her off. In scaling the Quarantine walls the Doctor lost a valuable gold-headed cane, with his name engraved thereon, for the recovery of which it is understood he offers a reward of $20. What the lady lost at this time or afterwards, or whether she lost anything, is not stated. They reached the City on the ferry-boat from New Brighton, and put up at the Astor House. Dr. Thompson hearing of the flight of Dr. C. and the lady, sent Officer Rourke after them with a warrant. After a short search the lady was found comfortably situated at the Astor, where she had been well cared for by the obliging Doctor, having partaken of a sumptuous dinner.

She was greatly surprised at the appearance of the officer, and somewhat frightened when she found she would have to go back to Quarantine as a prisoner. Unluckily for Dr. Charpfering, Mrs. H. informed *the officer of his whereabouts in the house*, which resulted in his capture also. Obtaining the assistance of officer Burns, Dr. C. was taken into custody, and the twain were carried back to Staten Island. Mrs. H. was put under lock and key in one of the physician's residences, and the Doctor was put in the lock-up.

Their return to the Quarantine Station was the cause of much merriment among the passengers, the capture of the fugitive nurse being particularly pleasing to the friends of the lady whom she had left in the lurch.

The Doctor was very much disgusted at this unlucky turn of affairs, particularly at the loss of considerable anticipated enjoyment, as the lady, though fully appreciating his kindness, did not set so high a value upon it as the Doctor expected. She was ready to refund any sum her benefactor had expended on her account, but declined any further appropriations.

A SAIL-BOAT CAPTURED.

Yesterday afternoon a sail-boat made its appearance at the stern of the *Oregon*, with the evident design of carrying off passengers. The sail was hauled down, and some of those in the boat got on board the steamer. They were discovered, however, by the Doctor's boatmen, and in another moment the yawl was lowered away and manned for the chase. A small boy was placed in the stern for a coxswain, and the boatmen were under way. Observing this movement the boat was seen to set sail in a great hurry and put off into the Bay. But, notwithstanding there was a good breeze, the oarsmen were more than a match for the yacht, and after an exciting pursuit they got within reach with their boat-hooks, and grappled them. The whole party were captured and taken ashore. The officers who made the arrest were Sergeant Williams, and Officers Cole and Journeay. The prisoners gave their names as Oliver Conckling, owner of the boat, Nicholas Dunn, Andrew Harrison, William Downs and John Kerwick. A large crowd of persons on the *Oregon*, and also on the dock, were witnesses of the chase and capture of the offending craft, and when they were finally overhauled and obliged to surrender, a shout of laughter and merriment was heard from the crowd of spectators. The whole party were locked up, and the boat was made fast to the dock. Some bottles of porter, soda water, &c., were found in the boat.

Finding it necessary to have further assistance, Dr. Thompson made the following requisition upon the Superintendent of Police:

PORT OF NEW-YORK, Quarantine, Staten Island, }
HEALTH OFFICER'S OFFICE, Sept. 6, 1857. }

T. A. Tallmadge, Esq., Superintendent, &c., Metropolitan Police:

DEAR SIR: The passengers from the steamer *Illinois* are still in Quarantine an don the Quarantine grounds. It has been necessary since their arrival, in order to keep them within the walls of Quarantine, that Policemen should watch the entire enclosure. This has been done so far by night and by day, by our special patrolmen. The [illegible] here are now worn out and must be relieved; and inasmuch as the law, under all these circumstances, gives to me the privilege of calling on your force for assistance, I now avail myself of the advantage. I require the services of ten of the Policemen under your command at Quarantine to-day, and also ten to-night, to aid me in enforcing the powers and duties conferred upon me by law, in relation to the detention of the passengers from the *Illinois*.

By promptly complying with this requisition, you will greatly serve the interests of the public and very much oblige, respectfully yours,

R. H. THOMPSON,
Health Officer Port of New-York.

Deputy Carpenter, on the receipt of the above requisition, ordered five men from the Tenth Precinct and [illegible] men from the Fifteenth to report themselves forthwith to the Health Officer. The following proceeded to Staten Island yesterday in full uniform: Joseph Ackerman, Officers Little, [illegible], Foust and Little, Tenth Ward Precinct; C. McKee, J. Holm, C. C. Tucker, A. P. Bowman and J. B. Wells, Fifteenth Ward Precinct.

SHIP FEVER.

The ship *Donau*, Capt. Harms, from Hamburg, arrived Sept. 5, with [illegible] emigrant passengers, and reported thirteen deaths during the passage, nine children and four adults, of fever, an account of the symptoms of which mark it as ship fever. The vessel was quarantined, and the passengers will be transhipped to-day for Castle Garden. The refuse bedding and materials will be burned in the iron scow *Mr. [illegible]*. The vessel will be fumigated and cleansed.

SMALL-POX.

The ship *Harvest Queen*, Capt. Young, from Liverpool, arrived Sept. 5, with 531 passengers. Two days out from Liverpool a case of small-pox broke out. With decided good judgment the Captain ordered all the passengers to be vaccinated. The surgeon fulfilled the order literally, but, notwithstanding, within the last week one other case only occurred, which was that of a lad. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that this person was passed over when the others were inoculated. No other cases occurred. This prudent foresight of Capt. Young has saved an unpleasant term of Quarantine to the ship and passengers, besides considerable expense to the owners.

The ship *Cynosure*, Capt. Harris, arrived from Liverpool Sept. 5, with 565 passengers. Two or three days out a case of small-pox occurred, in the person of a female passenger. The case was immediately isolated on deck from the crowd of passengers, and so thorough were the precautions taken no other case of the kind occurred. The case is considered as most remarkable, as it very seldom happens that where there is one case that a dozen others do not follow from it in a crowded vessel.

A Cave Discovered in the Central Park.

Quite a sensation was created on Saturday and Sunday about the Central Park, by the official announcement at the Station-house, of the discovery of a cave by one of the workmen employed in cutting down the dense underbrush, on the line of Seventh avenue, near the lower end of the reservoir in the Park. The entrance of the cave is described to be only large enough to admit one person at a time, and expanding under a large rock until it forms a room with a level floor, apparently laid by human hands, and covered with moss. Capt. Montgomery and a party of explorers, with a lantern and the needful appliances, made a partial exploration yesterday, which resulted in the discovery of nothing particular except the skin of quite a large snake almost entire. They found too an opening apparently leading into another chamber, but too small to admit their passage. There was a very disagreeable odor pervading the atmosphere in the cave, which was several degrees warmer than the outside temperature, the [illegible] of which made Capt. Montgomery exceedingly sick and faint before he could get out. The underbrush surrounding the place was of tropical density for quite a distance on all sides. The only inhabitant discovered near the cave was a large and exceedingly vicious billy-goat, who exhibited a strong desire to pitch in wherever he could get a chance at an intruder. Capt. M. will continue his explorations to-day.

The [illegible] market gardeners and occupants of places on the Park, will meet this afternoon in order to receive their final instructions in relation to vacating on the 1st of November, to which time the Commissioners have extended their privileges to enable them to get off their crops. *Several of the streets and avenues near the Park are being worked with commendable energy. Mr. T. Farley is crowding* the opening of Sixth avenue to the Park, also the *raising of the grade on Fifth avenue nearly fifteen feet*, opening several of the side streets at the same time. *He has at work about three hundred men and horses.* His contracts amount to something more than $300,000.

A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The large new first-class school edifice, No. 20, on Chrystie-street, near Rivington, in the Tenth Ward, will be opened for regular daily school sessions to-day, Sept. 7.

The area of each floor contains 7,500 square feet, divided into assembling rooms on each floor, fifty by seventy-one feet, with eight class rooms, twenty by thirty feet, capable of seating sixty-five pupils each. The assembling rooms are divided by sliding doors, *the front part being furnished* with beautiful settees for four hundred pupils on each floor. At the rear of the folding doors forming class rooms on the two upper floors, are diagonal single desks and seats for one hundred and fifty pupils. In the Primary Department the rear of the assembling room is fitted up with the gallery-settees for small children. The building *will seat 2,000 children and comfortably* accommodate 2,500 for work. Arrangements are being made to supply each Department with pianos as a part of the regular school furniture. The heating apparatus consists of four of Barrow's first-class hot-air furnaces placed in the cellar under the wings, the fuel-cellars being conveniently near, all dry and well ventilated.

The play grounds extend under the entire building with the exception of the admirably arranged water closets at the rear and a suite of five rooms for the janitor and his family, the main entrance and the trustees' room along the whole front of the ground floor.

The plan is that of a double cross, and was designed by Mr. Thomas R. Jackson, the architect of most of the model school-houses of the City. Many valuable suggestions were made by the Principal of the School, Mr. Mather, based upon his practical experience. The facilities for ingress and egress are very safe and commodious. There are four separate stone fire proof flights of stairs leading to the two upper floors, and nine separate flights leading to the primary *department, which will seat 1,400 pupils*.

There is one room devoted to the use of the Principal and for a library, on the upper floor. There is one of Sperry's $250 clocks in this room which connects with each of the floors by means of a shaft, *giving uniform time in all parts of the house.*

There are also bells and speaking tubes, which afford instantaneous communication with the three Principals' desks from all parts of the house and yard. The entire cost of the premises will be about $63,000, *divided as follows: For ground, 100x100 feet*, including the old church, $18,000; for building, $35,000; for furniture, $7,500; for heating apparatus, $1,700. There are bookcases and wardrobes in all parts of the building, convenient for use, with wash-basins and toilet rooms for teachers on all the floors, with gas fixtures, &c.

The class-rooms are ventilated by the plan of Father Curtis, used in the public schools, by means *of ventoducts in the walls. The plan proposed by* Mr. Mothe and the architect was much more efficient and certain at all times, the circulation being produced by means of an artificial vacuum in the top of the building by means of heat. The want of perfect ventilation is the great prevailing defect of all our school houses, and is likely to be until School Officers and the Board of Education understand the importance of pure air in the school room. Hundreds of children, and many teachers have been hurried to untimely graves by being compelled to toil day after day in illy ventilated class rooms that were so on account of the ignorance or neglect of School Officers. If No. 20 fails anywhere it will be for lack of ventilation.

The public opening of the building will take place about the 1st of October, on which occasion it is expected that Governor King, State Superintendent Van Dyke, Hon. Horace Mann, Chancellor Ferris and other distinguished dignitaries and friends of education will be present and take part in the inauguration of this, the most commodious school house ever erected in this country—a stout remark, but true, we believe. The furniture is from the manufactory of Joseph L. Ross, and is of excellent workmanship. From the length of time that this house has been building, there have been quite a number of school officers who have gone out of office since it commenced. The names of the gentlemen who were "in" when it commenced will be found on a marble tablet which was placed in the wall before their term of office expired last year, when, by the terms of the original contract, the building was to have been completed. The names of the School officers for the Tenth Ward at present are Charles L. [illegible], Chairman; Daniel Slote, J. M. Bell, Benjamin Willis, Peter Parks, Asa Parker, M. H. Underhill, C. S. Pierce, Theo. Ward, Jacob Raynor, Geo. Clarke, Dr. Francis Miller.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARAGO OFF CAPE RACE.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, Captain Lines, from Havre and Southampton on the 26th of August, passed Cape Race at about noon of Thursday, the 3d instant. The *Arago* will be due at New-York on Monday next. Her advices, which are four days later than those received by the [illegible] and *Asia* at New-York, were obtained by a fishing smack, and brought to this port. Commercially they are of considerable importance, but in a political point of view they are of but little moment.

This is the first successful attempt to obtain news from Europe by the steamers passing Cape Race, which in itself is a highly important achievement—demonstrating as it does the practicability of obtaining news, were a steamer employed, in about seven or eight days from Europe.

The *Arago* has about 200 passengers, and $100,000 in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament has been prorogued.

Spollen, who was acquitted of the murder of Mr. Little, of Dublin, had been rearrested for his robbery, and would soon be tried therefor.

It was reported that Lord John Russell was about to be elevated to the peerage.

Several failures among commercial men at Liverpool are reported. The names are not given, however, in the dispatch.

FRANCE.

French ships of war are ordered to render every necessary aid in their power to the English vessels proceeding to India with troops.

The news from Algeria is favorable to the French arms.

ITALY.

The differences between the cabinets of Turin and Naples are unsettled, and matters look decidedly unfavorable in that quarter.

RUSSIA.

The cholera is abating at St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

The harvest in Turkey had turned out highly successful.

PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia was increasing his army.

MADAGASCAR.

The Queen of Madagascar had recommended the persecution of Europeans by her subjects.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with an upward tendency, at prices ¼d. ⅌ lb. higher than those of the previous Friday. The market had been quite active, the sales of Monday, the 24th, reaching 20,000, and Tuesday, the 25th, 12,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally dull, with a declining tendency. Buyers demanded a reduction before effecting purchases.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Sugar was buoyant in the Liverpool market at 6d. advance.

Consols.

Consols for money closed on Tuesday, the 25th, at 90¾.

The Great Horse Exhibition at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 5.

About 20,000 people assembled upon the fair grounds to-day, to witness the great contest between *Flora Temple*, *Lancet*, *Miller's Damsel* and *Red Bird*. The race was subject to these conditions: Mile heats, best three in five; *Lancet* to go under the saddle, and the others to harness. Three prizes were awarded, viz: $2,000, $1,000 and $500. *The following was the* result: *Flora Temple*, first; *Lancet*, second, and *Red Bird*, third. Three straight heats were trotted. *Miller's Damsel* was withdrawn after the second heat. The time made was 2:26¼, 2:27 and 2:25. This is the fastest time ever made in the United States, with the exception of that made by *Flora Temple* in her great trot over the Union Course, some time ago, in 2:24½. To-day closes the exhibition for this year, which, it is conceded by all, has in every respect been successful.

Serious Collision on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 5.

A serious collision took place on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to-day, between an express and a freight train. The disaster occurred near Whitehorse, N. J., eleven miles below this city. Wm. Siner, a merchant doing business here, and the engineer and a fireman of the express train were killed and thirteen wounded, some of them seriously. The cause of the accident is said to be the anxiety of the employés on the freight train to reach the city in time to participate in an excursion, and to do this they violated the time tables. One of the employés has fled to the woods.

Political.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. BANKS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at Chapman Hall, by the friends of Mr. Banks, to choose Delegates to the Young Men's grand ratification Convention to be held at Worcester, on the 9th inst., and Dr. B. H. West presided. Addresses were made by John L. Swift, Z. K. Pangborn, Colonel A. J. Wright, and others. Five hundred delegates were chosen; and a Banks Club was formed, and adopted the name of Ironsides Club, No. 1.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Democratic Convention for the Second Assembly District of Onondaga, met at the City Hall to-day, and John A. Green, Jr., was unanimously chosen as a delegate to the State Convention, and Dennis McCarty alternate. The vote was by acclamation.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Republican State Convention, which assembled at Madison, Wis., yesterday, nominated A. W. Randall for Governor, and Charles [illegible] for Lieutenant-Governor.

Wreck of the Steamship Clyde in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, L. C., Saturday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *Clyde*, which left Quebec for Glasgow on the 22d ult., was totally wrecked on Perroquet Reef, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 24th. The passengers and crew are safe. The passengers were put on board the steamship *Anglo-Saxon* off Point Des Monts on the 30th ult., (Sunday.)

From Albany.

THE NIAGARA COUNTY BANK—THE REPORTED ROBBERY OF MR. DANIELS.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The statement in the New York *Tribune*, of this morning, that the notes of the Niagara County Bank are not redeemed, is incorrect. The bills are redeemed, and the circulation of the Bank is under $65,000, and its securities in the Department are $105,000.

The money supposed to have been stolen from Mr. Daniels, President of the Lockport County Bank, was found among the bed clothes in his room, in the Delevan House. It is supposed to have fallen out of the pocket of his coat when he threw it on the bed.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

[illegible], Sunday, Sept. 6.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's

[illegible] in not open this evening.

The Adams Affair at Charleston.

[illegible]

The Sloop of War Portsmouth.

[illegible]

Fires.

TWO FIRES AT [illegible]

Two fires occurred here this [illegible] $45,000.

FIRE IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 5.

A fire in this city last night destroyed the soap and candle manufactory of Messrs. B. & C. [illegible], together with all its contents. The loss is about $12,000; and the insurance $6,000, in the Pittsburgh offices.

Trial of Mrs. Gardner.

PLYMOUTH, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Jury on the trial of Mrs. Gardner, were discharged by the Court this morning, and the accused recommitted to jail. The Jury were out twenty-two hours, and stood five for acquittal and seven for conviction.

Fatal Locomotive Explosion.

BELLOW'S FALLS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Engine Monadnock exploded on the Cheshire Railroad, this morning, killing the engineer and seriously injuring the fireman.

MATTERS IN TROY.

The Adams-Street Railroad Track—Political and Financial [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Wm. B. Wright in the case of James [illegible] vs. The Troy and Boston Railroad Company, dissolving the injunction of the plaintiff, which sought to prevent the defendants from laying their track in Adams street, has been rendered nugatory by the action of our Common Council last evening. It will be seen by reference to the opinion, of which a full synopsis was given in the Times of Aug. 28, that the right of the defendants to place a track in the street was entirely based on a resolution of the Common Council of Troy, adopted March 29, 1855, granting permission to that effect. This honorable body last evening, upon a petition numerously signed, setting forth the grievances, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the Common Council on the 29th day of March, 1855, granting permission to the Troy and Boston Railroad Company to lay a track from the Union Railroad down Adams street to the dock, upon the terms and conditions in said resolution expressed, and each and every resolution passed in relation [illegible] Common Council relating to said [illegible], and all contracts entered into by authority thereof, be and the same are hereby revoked, rescinded and annulled, and the permission therein granted be hereby rescinded and withdrawn.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forthwith served upon the said the Troy and Boston Railroad Company.

These resolutions were adopted by the decisive vote of 15 ayes to 4 noes.

The Directors took [illegible] this morning, for the whole thing was done suddenly and secretly. If we only had a Wall street, here there would be a panic.

The Democrats had a Convention here on Wednesday, to send Delegates to Syracuse and to their Judicial Convention, or rather the Softs did, for they had things all their own way, and [illegible] from the "outs," which the "ins" had to [illegible] carried and digest as well as they could. The [illegible] live in hope of some federal crumbs, and expect to get some comfort therefrom when the [illegible] appointments rolls this way. Moses Warren, a lawyer and Justice of the Peace goes to Syracuse. There is [illegible] alternate, on account of the [illegible] A. Griswold, an influential merchant, and the Democratic candidate for Congress last Fall, goes to the Judicial Convention on the 16th, at Albany, and Andrew McComber, also a merchant, is alternate. The prominent candidates for the two vacant Judgeships to be nominated on that occasion are Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany; H. Hogeboom and Theodore Miller, of Hudson; and T. P. [illegible], of Kingston. The Republicans will probably renominate Judge W. B. Wright, should he not get the nomination to the Court of Appeals. Other candidates are [illegible]

The panic has been very little felt here; one broker and merchant, John W. [illegible], failed, but it is said he will resume again, as will the World's Fair Company, with which he was connected, and which shared his downfall.

Mrs. Cunningham's Case.

NEW-YORK, September 5, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see in the *Tribune* of this (Saturday) morning, in the report of what took place at the hearing of yesterday on the *habeas corpus*, this statement:

"Mrs. Cunningham's appearance was very much the same as when she was upon her trial. She had the same thickness of veil, and the same strong look, occasionally covered by a handkerchief. But the same counsel, the group of sympathizing friends, the beautiful daughters, [illegible] were no longer there. She sat alone, and though the room was crowded no one sat within two or three yards of her. The crime seemed to surround her like an atmosphere which all shrank from entering."

This is not altogether or nearly correct. The court room was crowded, but there was no perceptible evidence of any inclination, on the part of those in the immediate vicinity of Mrs. Cunningham, to shrink from her; nor is it true that "no one sat within two or three yards of her." On the contrary, the space immediately about Mrs. C., was inconveniently crowded. This is a simple fact. I state it from a desire to see fair play—with no other motive. The prisoner is a woman, and if she is deserted, by her late "sympathizing friends," that is an additional reason why, as she is a woman, she should receive at least some slight portion of the indulgence or consideration which among men of gentle instinct is ordinarily [illegible] for the sex. It seems to me, our District-Attorney, under the circumstances, presses this matter too keenly and unrelentingly.

I would beg leave to add a suggestion which seems pertinent to the question submitted, and now under advisement before Justice Peabody, as to bailing Mrs. Cunningham. It is this: Little over a year ago, a clerk in our Post-Office was suspected of opening letters to purloin money from them. The guilt was rendered transparent by the ingenious stratagem of placing in his way a letter with marked money in it. He fell into the trap. There was ample proof of his having opened the letter and taken the money, but it was held that his act, in so doing, was not an offence within the Act of Congress; it was a decoy letter. In Mrs. Burdell's case the baby was a decoy, marked and placed in her way.

There is a principle involved in the question of admitting her to bail or not. If the accused shall be forthcoming to take her trial, the end of the law is answered. It subserves no end of public justice, and is contrary to the merciful sentiment which happily pervades our criminal jurisprudence, to punish a prisoner before trial, thus anticipating the law's sentence upon him.

Monthly Report of the New-York Dispensaries.

Patients treated during Aug., 1857.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month: Males, 5,945; Females, [illegible]. Nativity—2,951 patients were born in the United States, and 4,996 in foreign countries. [illegible]—Sent to Hospital, [illegible]; died, 15. The principal causes of death were Cholera Infantum, Phthisis and Marasmus. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system; hence, the most important were Cholera Infantum and Diarrhea.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

[illegible] the Indian Mutiny—[illegible] The Leading Journal [illegible] Mr. Augustus Stapleton [illegible] Telegraphic Libels, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 21, 1857.

[illegible] the most abortive of all Parliamentary sessions [illegible] to its appropriate lame and impotent conclusion on Tuesday next, when the houses are to be prorogued; not by the Queen in person, who is now yachting about the Channel, dropping in at Cherbourg and elsewhere along the French coast, but by commission. This will be a poignant disappointment to many an American, who framed [illegible] his movements in our metropolis with a view to behold the expected pageant (now unusually long-postponed,) of the royal procession, the eight cream-colored ponies, and the eighty bipedal beef-eaters, and the tabards and the heralds, and other paraphernalia, all like cloth-of-gold armadillos, in [illegible] gold lace, dancing in the embroidered bravery of mediæval ceremonials. Hundreds, not to say thousands of foreigners, and of natives, too, had remained in town up to this most anti-urban period of the year, for the purpose of witnessing this ever-alluring, never-tiring spectacle, which [illegible] is not to be. Why it is not, it is difficult to say, and some of the reasons assigned are not a little curious. Domestic exigencies of a delicate kind prevented Her Majesty, who is personally very fond of this kind of thing, from closing the last session or opening this. But that she would close the present session no one doubted, and it was understood that a good deal of public business was expedited with a view to her special convenience on this head. She is in excellent health. No little prince or princess presents infantile impediments to the progress of the court cortege from Pimlico to Palace Yard. The weather is superb. The Londoners eagerly grateful for anything that may conduce to the diffusion of the circulating medium in any shape, or on ever so limited a scale. All things invite to this much-desiderated demonstration of the trappings and externals of [illegible] monarchy; and yet we have it not. The wicked say that as the Parliament is PALMERSTON's the Queen will have nothing to do with the good-will thereof of the Viceroy over her; that being [illegible] sovereign, she will not be the means of [illegible] a [illegible] crown to the lieges. If this [illegible] so, it would hardly be in keeping with the liberality she has experienced at her despotic servant's hands, both in the shape of a prodigious [illegible] dowry for her daughter, the command of the army for her cousin, GEORGE of Cambridge, and permission to have her husband called "Consort" in the book of Common Prayer and that [illegible] less sacred volume, the Almanach de Gotha.

Probably, however, the true reason for the royal reserve on this occasion is to avoid the necessity of direct reference to those dreadful Indian [illegible], which trouble Her Majesty immensely. It is well known that the royal temperament is highly excitable whenever commotions of a belligerent kind are progressing; and it is pretty well understood that the present occurrences in the East are exercising a painfully-vivid influence on her august idiosyncrasy. Indeed, well they may. Their imminence and magnitude are becoming more apparent every day; and last night there was a sort of grand, solemn Parliamentary recognition of their significance, which has fallen on the public with portentous gravity to-day, confirming the conviction that we have before us one of the most momentous problems that ever challenged British fortitude. All the trash about the contemptible nature of the mutiny is now blown to the winds. Last night, Sir F. SMITH, one of our oldest military authorities, translator of [illegible] work on the Turkish Empire, Commander of Engineers at Portsmouth and at Aldershot, pointed out in the House of Commons the total destitution of the British forces both now in, and now being sent to India, in respect to engineers,—an arm of all others most essential to the purposes in hand. He said that without engineers nothing could be done, as expected to be done in taking the fortified places held by the mutineers. As to Delhi, he looked upon it as highly probable that it would be converted into another Saragossa. General DE LACY EVANS followed pretty nearly in the same strain, pointing out that time was everything in pending operations, and that Government were wasting time in thinking what was to be done instead of doing it at once. Even Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, of Kars, a wholesale panegyrist of the administration which gave him his baronetcy and pension, spoke in a very desponding tone of the inadequacy of our preparations to grapple with the embarrassments in India, he himself being well acquainted with the three presidencies. But the most telling speech by far was that of DISRAELI; not as a speech of the order his name is associated with, but as a broad, comprehensive and masterly review of our position and forecast of our condition. It is evident that he speaks with the concentrated Indian experience of many civil and military servants now in this country, and whom the seriousness of the occasion has prompted to place at his disposal all data likely to be of service in guiding the public mind into the right groove, or at least conducting it out of the wrong one. Following out the idea put forth in his journal several weeks ago, he regards the capture of Delhi, if it is to be captured, as by no means of the decisive importance the ministerial retainers have been assuming all this while back. He looks upon our retention of Cawnpore as of much greater moment in a strategetical point of view with an eye to future campaigns, for not only he, but the ministers themselves, or rather the minister himself, now talks of two and three campaigns as a thing of course.

The most remarkable item in PALMERSTON's speech was his admission of the complications brought upon us by the ill-starred expedition to Persia. He says it is quite true that the Persians refuse to evacuate Herat, the very object for which the expedition was dispatched. Mr. MURRAY, our Ambassador at the Shah's court, and whose reimposition in that post was the most grievous possible offence, certain of itself to lead to hostilities ere long, has demanded the immediate evacuation of Herat. But well the Shah knows that he may now laugh at the requisition, and so he will, and doubtless has done so already.

The principal consolation Lord PALMERSTON offers us, when importuned for Government promptitude in sending out ships and soldiers, is, that the ships and soldiery employed in Persia have all, or nearly all, got back to India by this time. Yes; but what becomes of the business they went to Persia for? What of the tremendous check that was to have been given to Russian designs in the direction of Affghanistan through this wonderful coup of British vigilance against the key of the East? Why, the Shah will now deride the British lion with ten times the arrogance, because with proportionate impunity of [illegible], whose greeting of ELGIN, arriving to overawe the Celestial Empire with a couple of dozen [illegible], must furnish the Chinese comedians with materials for convulsive comicality, if, indeed, his Lordship, who has a rare nose for a [illegible], have not already sniffed what was in the wind and hurried back from BOWRING's balderdash to wait the turn of the domestic official tide at home. A further condemnation of the Persian expedition has been furnished by letters received this week from India, not echoing party sentiments here, but recording facts there; that the withdrawal of troops for that ill-omened enterprise did conduce to mutiny on the Bombay frontier, and did permit of the development of dissatisfaction in a mode that may prove most perilous in that presidency.

The indignation against DALHOUSIE is rising every day. Not a word is vouchsafed in his behalf; and the [illegible] [illegible] ated, for [illegible] [illegible] equally in favor of CANNING, is that he is not [illegible] carrying out that policy of his [illegible] which only six months ago it would have been regarded as madness to deny that it was not the perfection of human sagacity. It cannot be said that this Indian business affects the popularity of the present government here, for the simple reason that that government is felt to be inevitable and is indispensable, none other being possible; for if such a thing could be imagined as that PALMERSTON were out to-morrow, it is pretty certain he would upset any successor the day after; and that sort of *tour de force* in a versatile and vivacious gentleman of 74 had better be avoided now. A good deal of acerbity has been gathered up towards him on the part of the democrats, in the belief that he was willing to be an accomplice of LOUIS NAPOLEON's in procuring the banishment of MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN, and the rest, from English soil. Some remarks of his in *the House of Commons to-day have put an end to* all such notions, for he declares he had never been *asked to do anything of the sort, and that if he had* it would have been impossible he should have complied, as the Constitution recognized no such power in the executive.

The dullness of the coming recess is already upon us in all its intensity, even before the rattle has left the throat of the expiring session. No other topic will be tolerated but India and the cognate themes pertaining thereto and springing thereout of; and to one of these latter, as certain to be pregnant with speculations on its own account, it may now not be unwise to call your notice.

The leading journal has lately had a remarkable article upon the aggressive policy of Britain towards India, in which it is contrasted with the United States, not so frankly as to indicate a desire to draw closer the bonds of alliance between the two cognate races on either side of the Atlantic, nor yet in a style of ordinary national clarification, for while it is admitted that "CLIVE and his cotemporaries may be easily regarded as fillibusters on a magnificent scale," the writer adds, that "disregard for native customs and contempt for strange religions are at least as characteristic of the United States as of the mother country." Looked at from an external point of view, this article reads as if England were making *the same proposal to the United States as was* made by NAPOLEON to England, and afterwards to Russia—to divide the world between them, and cement their union by a compact of non-interference in whatever aggressions one or the other may commit in either hemisphere. *The Times*, however, indicates in a very singular manner that there is another point from which the question may be regarded, when it introduces the name of a former member of Parliament and diplomatic servant, Mr. URQUHART, as "invoking success on the arms of her Majesty's subjects in India against the insurgent, rebellious and traitorous Governors-General who, by one and the same blow, have driven loyal men into insurrection, used the Queen's forces in an attempt to destroy them, violated the honor of the land, and broken through the enactments of Parliament;" for it shows thereby what the London press assiduously endeavors to conceal, that the acts of the Government are regarded, in one quarter at least, with the very gravest suspicion, as purposely calculated to embroil the two countries at a moment when England is deeply involved in her Indian empire, and this by affecting to sanction acts on the part of our own Government, out of which, when the proper time arrives, it will make a pretext for quarrel, as predicted by the gentleman in question several years ago. A remarkable confirmation of this aspect of coming events occurred in the House of Commons on Wednesday, when Mr. HADFIELD asked a question of Lord PALMERSTON touching commercial relations between England and Turkey, so framed as to show the ignorance of the interrogator, and that, being urged from without, he had allowed his question to be framed, not by those whose mouthpiece he appeared to be, but by the very Minister from whom he proposed to extract a reply. Lord PALMERSTON commenced by saying that the commercial relations between England and the Porte rested upon the treaty of 1838, and that the former stood upon the footing of the most favored nations. Now, that treaty provides that an export duty of 12 per cent., so calculated as to amount to 25 per cent., shall be levied at the port of exportation upon all Turkish produce which competes with the staples of Russia, as corn, timber, oil, &c. It is not, therefore, a question of the tariff of Turkey favoring or not favoring England in comparison with other countries; it is simply one of taking off those export duties, which have so materially diminished as almost to destroy the competition between Turkey and Russia, as almost to have annihilated the internal resources of the former. When, therefore, the Minister evades and places on a false footing such a question as this, and the *Times* takes occasion at the same time to shadow forth a union of England and America by a contract analogous to the articles signed by the crew of a pirate ship, it becomes necessary to ask whether there be not a power existing having a direct interest in exciting such a state of things that the drama whose catastrophe was the destruction of Poland may be repeated on a vaster theatre by actors of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Reference has been made in former letters to that rising party opposed to the foreign policy of Lord PALMERSTON, and which has Committees established in all the principal towns of Great Britain. Among the latest adhesions to the views of this body is Mr. AUGUSTUS STAPLETON, a well-known political pamphleteer, who was private secretary to the late Mr. CANNING. This gentleman, in a recent address to one of the aforesaid Committees, which appeared in a local journal, thus states the position taken up, and in which he declares his concurrence: "You affirm that for the last 25 years, during which the present First Minister has had the control of our foreign affairs, the principles of international law have been systematically set aside and violated by the British Government; that the code of laws by which Great Britain has been guided in her dealings with the nations of the East is that which powerful pirates adopt in their treatment of their weaker neighbors; you charge the British Ministers with having been the direct and active agents in ordering their sovereign's forces to commit piratical outrages on weaker, and, in some instances, on almost helpless nations." He refers to the repeated interventions of the British Government, both in Europe and Asia, and maintains that, so far as in it lies, it has established the law of the strongest as that which is henceforth to regulate the intercourse of nations. From Lord PALMERSTON's repeated violations of international law he deduces two important consequences: that England is no longer regarded by the minor States of Europe as the upholder of their national independence, and that the great Powers feel that she, who used to be their opponent, has become their accomplice. He expresses his conviction that on the success of the Committees now laboring to enlighten public opinion on this subject depends the future destiny of Great Britain. If these Committees prove what Mr. STAPLETON describes them, their success must be certain, if there is any efficacy in moral force, for he says that he has found them "a body of men united for the noblest purposes, with much knowledge of the subjects to which they have devoted their attention, bringing great ability to their discussion, and possessing an amount of statesmanlike wisdom which it would have been well for the nation had its rulers displayed during the last quarter of a century."

Foremost among the notices to come before Parliament next session is that already placed upon the paper by Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, relative to the destruction of British property in Greytown. That event remains one of the unsolved enigmas of modern times, for we look in vain for any adequate motive on the part of the American Government. American diplomats and jurisconsults command the highest respect on this side of the Atlantic, and justly so. The ability of such foreign secretaries as WEBSTER, EVERETT and MARCY are unquestionable, and WHEATON is an authority on international law universally received. It would be difficult to believe that the Government to which such men have given the support of their talent and wisdom was the destroyer of Greytown, but for the instructions of Mr. MARCY to Captain HOLLINS. In 1852, when some citizens of the States held a meeting at Greytown, and sought to place the town under the flag of Nicaragua, Mr. WEBSTER thus wrote to Mr. GRAHAM: "It is quite obvious that the parties *who attended the meeting, and who had been* citizens of the United States, have gone to Greytown *with a view of settling and abiding at that place.* They have placed themselves under a foreign jurisdiction, and whether it be the jurisdiction of the Mosquito Indians, under the protection of England, or of Nicaragua, they cannot lawfully claim the protection of this Government, as being citizens of the United States." And he added: "It is well understood that Great Britain is fully committed to protect Greytown, as belonging to the Mosquito Indians." Subsequently the town was made a municipality, with the consent of the King of Mosquito, and the sanction of the British and American Governments. Two years later, when it was becoming a great Atlantic port, and a large quantity of merchandise had accumulated in its warehouses, owing to WALKER's seizure of the Transit Company's steamers and mules, the bombardment occurred. The sufferers, many of whom are reduced to beggary, have sought from their own governments some mode of redress. Lord PALMERSTON regards the act as one of war made by the United States against the King of Mosquito, and he defines the English protectorate as only extending to the prevention of permanent occupation of the country by a foreign invader, and not as protecting the towns on the seaboard from bombardment. He *has declared in the House of Commons that the* United States had as much right to bombard Greytown as the English had to bombard Sebastopol. The sufferers, however, look in vain for the features that should give each case the same character. Hence their persistence in pressing their claims, and the motion which stands on the paper for an early day next session. The real truth is, however, that the two nations cannot afford to quarrel. Bound up together with common interests in trade, closely allied by intermarriages, with a common origin, influenced by an interchange of literature, both looking with abhorrence on the despotisms of Europe, and having unbounded faith in the peaceful mission of their race, any cause of quarrel is regarded with an averted eye, and little public sympathy is awakened. Hence it is that Lord PALMERSTON utters to inattentive ears a fallacy of law that he hardly cares to disguise. It is a matter, however, which concerns Americans as well as Englishmen. Committees sitting in the principal towns of Great Britain are investigating the grounds of the Chinese war and the Indian revolt, and inquiring into points of international law. Americans should, in like manner, inquire what were the grounds of the quarrel between their Government and a defenceless town—whether the United States were at war with the King of Mosquito—whether the destruction of Greytown resulted from the instructions of Mr. MARCY, or was merely sanctioned afterwards on private grounds—and, finally, whether the Government of the United States had not means of enforcing its demands short of the destruction of the town and the ruin of its inhabitants.

While the future organization of the Indian army is enjoying the attention of military men, the Commission appointed some time ago to consider the system of promotion in the Royal army, has made its report. Officers of all arms, and of the East India Company's as well as the Queen's troops, have been examined, and the opinions given vary very considerably. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL recommends the abolition of purchase, while Sir GEORGE BROWN considers it the system best adapted to secure the efficiency of the army and to give satisfaction to the officers. General VIVIAN is of opinion that promotion by seniority is best for the Indian service, to which he belongs, but doubts whether it would answer equally well in the Queen's service. The advantages and disadvantages of the two systems appear to be pretty evenly balanced, as far as regards the officers themselves. Purchase shuts out men of merit who cannot afford to give a large sum for a commission, and promotion by seniority is a slow process in time of peace. In the East India Company's service this is got over by the officers making up a purse to induce a senior to retire, by which each gets a step higher. Sir DUNCAN McDOUGALL, a veteran who has served in Portugal, Spain, France, and at the Cape, and was at Washington and New-Orleans in 1814, is opposed to the purchase system, and related an instance which goes strongly in confirmation of his views. Major FERGUSON, who served all through the Peninsula war, and was described by the witness as one of the most magnificent fellows in the army, was passed over for want of means to purchase. The Duke of WELLINGTON, who had a very high opinion of him, selected him to command a regiment in which something disagreeable had occurred, rendering a determined and energetic Lieutenant-Colonel very desirable. He had not the means to purchase, and had written to Lord RAGLAN (then Lord FITZROY SOMERSET, and Secretary to the Duke,) declining the promotion offered him, when Sir DUNCAN happened to pass his tent, and was informed of the matter. He took the letter, tore it up, and guaranteed the purchase money, which was made up by the Captains and Lieutenants of the regiment. FERGUSON got the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and Captain BROWN his majority. "A very singular thing was this," says Sir DUNCAN, "and it shows how much depends upon chance in the purchase. If I had come off picket five minutes later, FERGUSON never would have had a command, and BROWN probably never would have been Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, nor second in command in the Crimea." Such instances as these tell very strongly against the system, but the majority of the officers seem to prefer it to promotion by seniority; and the Commission have not ventured to recommend the abolition of purchase any farther than as regards the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which is just as much as the Duke of CAMBRIDGE was inclined to favor, and which will, if carried out, limit the appointments to the command of regiments to those within the sunshine of Court favor, whose pocket will, at the same time, be spared the purchase money.

A charge of libel, arising out of circumstances connected with the transmission of the telegraphic messages conveying the news from India, and involving very remarkable statements, was investigated on Thursday. The parties accused, and who were committed for trial, are a person named EVANS, who was formerly Superintendent of the instrument room of the Submarine Telegraph Company, and Captain THORNE; and the individual libeled is Hon. F. W. CADOGAN, one of the Directors of the Company. At the time the telegraph anticipated the Indian mail, due July 29, great complaints were made of the delay in transmitting them from Trieste, and of the bad arrangement of the Government in being the last to receive the intelligence, the *Times* and *Daily News*, the East India Company, and two private individuals, having priority of it. The Government could give no explanation. In reply to the strictures of the leading journal, Mr. J. CARMICHAEL, [illegible] *man of the Telegraph Company*, stated that the messages were dispatched nearly at one time from Trieste, and that it was owing to delays on the Continental lines that the messages reached London *at intervals extending over 24 hours*. EVANS, upon this writes a letter containing the libel complained of, and Capt. THORNE takes it to Hon. F. W. CADOGAN, to whom, after reading it, he gives a copy, telling him that it was intended for the TIMES, and making some sinister allusions to EVANS' pecuniary circumstances. Lady CADOGAN was present, so that her husband had a witness as well as the copy of the letter, which he immediately sent to his solicitor. The statements in the letter were that when EVANS was Superintendent, from 1852 to 1854, Hon. F. W. CADOGAN attended every day, and read the messages received, before sending them out; that upon one occasion he read a message from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE to Lord CLARENDON, and that the funds fell ½ per cent. immediately afterwards; that on another occasion he had a message for the *Times*, being a summary of the intelligence brought by the Indian mail, *forwarded to his own house*; and that, when some important news had been received, and about twenty-five messages were waiting to be telegraphed to the Continent, he took one from the bottom, from ROTHSCHILD, London, to ROTHSCHILD, Paris, and directed that to be communicated first, instead of waiting its turn. All this Mr. CADOGAN *denies*, and the magistrate, therefore, had no alternative but to commit the accused for trial.

Great Gathering of the Clan Huntington in Connecticut.

ALL THE HUNTINGTONS IN NORWICH—SPEECHES, SONGS AND SERMONS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

It is some time since the hospitable HUNTINGTONS of Norwich took in hand the preliminaries of the meeting which has just terminated so successfully; they met and passed the necessary resolutions, inviting all connected with the family to meet with them at the early home of their fathers, and unite in paying to their memories a fitting tribute, to become acquainted with each other and by an interchange of friendly sentiments impart a feeling of family affection among them all. Thursday, the 3d of September, was fixed upon for the meeting, and on Wednesday last your correspondent, glad to escape from the close atmosphere of the panic-stricken City, embarked on the steamer *Connecticut*, bound for the land of steady habits and the home of his ancestors. My purpose is merely to give a brief sketch of the meeting, not for the benefit of those who were there, for it will ever be *indelibly impressed on their memories, but that the* many who were not able to be present may know that *the family was well represented*, both numerically and intellectually, and that the only drawback to the perfect enjoyment of all, was the absence of some they would have gladly seen, and who would have received a cordial brotherly welcome.

Wednesday, through the day, the cars arrived laden with Huntingtons, male and female, young and old, Huntingtons' with wives and without wives, (though for the credit of the family I may say the former predominated,) Huntington wives with outside husbands, and Huntington husbands with outside wives, but as fast as they arrived they were taken in charge by some of the hospitable citizens, and made to feel as much at home as if they had never migrated from the land of their fathers, but had passed all their days on the banks of the Thames.

At ten o'clock on the morning of Thursday the exercises commenced in the church at "Norwich Town," some three miles from the landing, and a most beautiful spot it is, containing the old homesteads endeared by the associations of a century, which have passed down through many generations, each son retaining the same love for the home of his father, and content to follow in his footsteps. I give below the programme of exercises, which was most faithfully and successfully carried out.

PROGRAMME.

Voluntary on organ by G. W. HUNTINGTON, Hartford.

Invocation by Rev. Mr. AMES, pastor of the Church.

Poem, written by Miss CORNELIA HUNTINGTON, East Hampton, L. I., and recited by GEO. W. HUNTINGTON, of Norwich City.

Opening Hymn, written by Rev. CYRUS HUNTINGTON, of Ellicott's Mills, Md. Music composed by CHARLES W. HUNTINGTON, organist of Hartford.

Prayer by Rev. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, of New-London.

Historical address by Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, of Stamford, Conn.

Hymn, written by Mrs. JOHN W. JAMES, daughter of RALPH HUNTINGTON, Esq., of Boston.

Poem by Rev. GURDON HUNTINGTON, of Sag Harbor, L. I.

The exercises occupied the entire forenoon. The music was most beautiful both in composition and execution. The organist, Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Hartford, is a finished musician, and his appropriate music was most acceptably rendered by a choir of Huntingtons, mostly from our City, whose voices harmonized most sweetly! The opening poem was very pretty and appropriate, and well recited. The hymns, from the pen of Rev. CYRUS HUNTINGTON, were well worthy the occasion, and contributed greatly to the attractiveness of the exercises. The beautiful hymn by Mrs. JAMES was sung by the entire assembly, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," and sent a thrill through every heart. The grand feature of the day, however, was the historical address by Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, of Stamford, Conn. It was a genial, instructive and interesting production, and charmed all who were so fortunate as to hear it. This gentleman is writing a full and complete history of the family, upon which he has labored for many years, and it is now in a fair way of completion. His address was replete with interesting facts and pleasant anecdotes, narrated in a style of simplicity and beauty, which is seldom equaled by our more pretending orators. The poem by Rev. GURDON HUNTINGTON, (brother of the artist of this City,) was a beautiful production, well worth a perusal by any one—HUNTINGTON or not—and I hope to see it in print, when it will be appreciated and admired. After the foregoing exercises were concluded, the company were requested to adjourn to the school-house near at hand, where was spread out a collation which would have put our New-York caterers to the blush. I never saw a more bountiful and choice repast, even when presided over by DELMONICO or the Junior DOWNING. Meats and poultry in abundance, ices, fruits, cake, and indeed everything that one could wish or desire, and enough I verily believe to have supplied the wants of the entire "Smith" family, had they been included in the festivities.

Everything at the tables passed off pleasantly, and after the wants of the inner man were abundantly supplied, all adjourned to the Church again, where a meeting was held, presided over by Dr. ELISHA HUNTINGTON, of Lowell, Mass., and where, according to the programme, "Addresses were to be heard from many who rejoice in the 'Huntington' name, and from others who are not unworthy of a Huntington ancestry or alliance."

Eloquent and entertaining addresses were made by Rev. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, of Hadley, Mass.; Rev. J. HUNTINGTON JONES, of Philadelphia; Hon. ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, of Salem, Mass.; Rev. Prof. F. D. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard University, who made a most acceptable speech, replete with humor, and concluding with a most affecting appeal to our better natures; it was listened to most attentively and fully appreciated. He was followed by Rev. ALEX. HUNTINGTON CLAPP, of Providence, R. I., in a most beautiful strain. His address was one of the gems of the occasion. That old veteran editor, JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, of Cambridge, followed him; also, SAMUEL HOWARD HUNTINGTON, Esq., of Washington City, (in an eloquent address,) and Rev. JONATHAN HUNTINGTON, of Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. SIGOURNEY contributed her share in the form of a beautiful letter, full of reminiscences and early recollections of the family, which excited much interest. Other addresses were made by members of the family, which were all appropriate, and which, without exception, delighted the large assembly. A series of resolutions were then offered by Hon. ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, thanking the Norwich cousins for their unbounded hospitality, and expressing feebly the obligation conferred on those who had come among them strangers, but who left them with hearts full of affection and good will. At six o'clock the exercises were concluded with a parting hymn and benediction.

The church was well filled throughout the day, and the interest in the exercises did not flag for a moment. In the evening, Rev. Professor HUNTINGTON preached in the church to a large congregation of the townspeople; but, as I was obliged to take the train for New-York, I did not have the pleasure of hearing him.

There were representatives of the family present from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee, and from Nova Scotia and the Canadas. It was indeed an interesting occasion, and was productive of good results. Your correspondent went to Norwich almost an entire stranger, and returned after one day's sojourn, having formed friendships and found relatives that will never efface from his memory. I would be glad to speak particularly of some of the [illegible] who did so much to make our [illegible] pleasant, but I would not mention [illegible] it to say [illegible] lines had fallen in pleasant places, and the [illegible] provided [illegible], will not soon be forgotten by ONE OF THE FAMILY.

NAVAL.

The Gosport Navy Yard.

There are now, it is stated, about 1,700 men employed in this yard; the number sometimes reaches 2,500. The ship *New-York*, the keel of which was laid in 1821, is not yet completed. She is a large ship. The steamship *Colorado*, the propeller [illegible], frigate *United States*, brig *Perry*, and the *Pennsylvania*, the latter a receiving ship, are now lying near the wharves.

The *Colorado* is a [illegible] ten-inch pivot guns, twenty-four nine-inch pivot guns, and fourteen eight-inch pivot guns. The *United States* is an old frigate, now lying in harbor for repairs. The complement of the huge line-of-battle ship *Pennsylvania* is eight hundred men. It is understood that she is unfit for sea service, although it is a fact that her only sailing was done on her trip from Philadelphia, where she was built, to this Navy-Yard. She was found, by experiment, excellently adapted to sea voyages; the great expense of her maintenance for a two or three years' cruise being the only reason why she does not *go to sea*.

Among the trophies are ten guns taken from the Mexicans at San Juan d' Ulloa, two of them being 18-pounders, and the other eight 32's. They are of Spanish cast. The 32's are of French construction, and bear *the Latin inscription, "Ultima ratio regum."* There are also several guns of 11-inch bore, weighing nearly 16,000 pounds each, intended for throwing shells. There are others of 8, 9 and 10-inch bore, respectively. The 11-inch are the largest now made.

The Armory contains 697 muskets, all with rifle-grooved barrels; 30 Sharpe's rifles, breech loading; 1,156 Jenks', and 48 Maynard's carbines, fitted with Minie sights and adapted for Minie balls; 315 Hall's carbines; 934 Seward's carbines, and 1,300 pistols, besides a quantity of Roman swords, patterned on the sword used used by the ancient denizens of the Eternal City, pikes, tomahawks, axes, &c. The muskets combine the American, English and French improvements. They fire [illegible] to the pound.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the Marine Band attached to the Yard play within the area, from six o'clock until about sundown, and on other evenings on board the *Pennsylvania*.

DEPARTURE OF MARINES.—A detachment of three sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and twenty-five privates, departed from Washington city in the 4½ o'clock train Monday afternoon, under the command of Lieut. FONTANE, on their way to join the U. S. frigate *Merrimac*, at Boston, about to make a three years' cruise in the Pacific. They were accompanied to the cars by the Marine Band.

Lola Montez a Virtuously Indignant Female.

The Montreal Witness has the following epistle from LOLA MONTEZ:

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness:

SIR—A gentleman of this city has just put into my hands a copy of your paper, in which you make an unprovoked attack on me, and recommend respectable people not to hear my lectures.

Now, Sir, in the notice which I am about to take of you, do not suppose that I am moved by any idea that what you say will influence people of real respectability and intelligence. The public press must have already informed you that it is precisely from that class that my lectures receive the largest patronage. But a feeling of justice to myself impels me to ask you what motive any fair-minded man can have for assaulting me in the pursuit of an honorable and blameless calling?

Is it not, sir, from the depravity of your own bad nature that this attack has sprung? Am I not earning my bread as respectably as you are yours?—and I rejoice in knowing that in the midst of all the malice and falsehood which have been heaped upon me, I have never yet, to my knowledge, been thus assailed by any man who was himself of a faultless life. My assailants have been from the ranks of men like yourself, who have no visible means of getting a character, but by shouting at the top of their voices against vice,—men who, having worn themselves out in the service of sin, set up to be especial enemies of sinners. My manner of life is squarely and prominently before the public, and scandal itself does not dare to say that it is not morally blameless.

Of course, I cannot here enter into any defence of my past career; but there are hundreds of honorable men on this side of the Atlantic who know that until circumstances threw me into the stormy arena of politics, there was far less of evil report attached to my name than to that of almost any other lady of my profession in Europe. The causes which afterwards led to the vilification of my name throughout the world, are already beginning to be partially understood, and with devout reliance on the justice of God, I am patiently waiting for the rest to come. That my life has not been without errors, I do not deny; but that I ever deserved the abuse which such as you would heap upon me, I do deny, and history will one day vindicate my right to say this of myself.

Sir, if you have a wife, a sister, or a mother, I trust that they are of a blameless life, but cannot be more so than the one which I am living—and may the day be far off when some wicked and bad-hearted man shall do by them as you would do by me. Sir, you profess to be a Christian, but how will you appear before that being who has said—"Judge not that ye be not judged?" How will you meet him who has said "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." Practice upon the precept of the "Master," and you will never more throw stones at me or at any other human being.

If you can find any fault with my present life, you are welcome to do so; if you can show that my lectures are undeserving of the patronage which they have almost, without exception, received from the most respectable and the most intelligent portion of the community, you are welcome to do that also; but you are not welcome to do, what no gentleman ever will do, assail a lady, who is honestly endeavoring to make the best use she can of such opportunities and abilities as God has given her.

Sir, I pity you, and I forgive you, and it is with the hope that I may be the means of making a better mannered and a better-principled man of you that I address you this note. LOLA MONTEZ.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27, 1857.

Two Indians and Half-Breed Lynched in Minnesota.

The following account of a horrible murder and lynching affair, we take from the *Sauk Rapids Frontiersman* of the 20th:

We have just been informed by Mr. PAUL, of Platte River, that two Indians and a Half-Breed, were hung between Swan River and Little Falls, on Monday evening about 8 o'clock, by the citizens of Little Falls, Swan River and vicinity, for murdering a man at Gull Lake, supposed to be a peddler, under the following circumstances. These Indians and the Half-Breed attacked him with stones, beating him in a shocking manner, and left him, and meeting an Indian with a bottle of whisky, who treated them, while drinking there they heard the groans of the man, and went back and dispatched him, and buried him under the sand so shallowly that a part of his head and his feet could be seen. But for two Indian women who saw them in the act of burying the body, they might not have been immediately detected. These women at once gave the alarm at the Mission Station, at that place, and JOHNSON and other Indians, with some other white men, went and arrested the three, took them to Crow Wing, and delivered them to the whites there, who took them to Little Falls and put them into the hands of Mr. PUG, the Sheriff of Morrison County. He bound them, got a team, and started on down, with the idea of taking them to St. Paul, and delivering them over to the authorities there.

He proceeded with the prisoners to a little below Platte River, when he was overtaken by several teams loaded with men who wrested the prisoners, holding the Sheriff until the former were put into other wagons, when all turned back to Swan River. After all had taken supper, they went about half way to Little Falls, put a pole on the branches of two trees, which they found sufficiently close together for the purpose, drove a wagon which contained the prisoners under the pole, put a board across the hind end of the wagon, on which the Indians were placed standing, adjusted a rope around the neck of each, after which the horses were started suddenly, the culprits fell, and after a few struggles life was extinct.

They were allowed to hang there until morning, when the party returned to the spot, cut them down, and buried the bodies. The Half-Breed denied until the last moment that he participated in the murder, then owned that he struck the first blow and acknowledged the justice of the punishment about to be inflicted upon him, praying the Saviour to forgive him. One of the Indians, when the rope was put around his neck, fell doggedly forward, as if anxious to rob others of the deed. The Half-Breed seemed to realize his situation, but the Indians bore it with the most stoical indifference.

A MERMAID.—The declaration of two fishermen on the Argyleshire coast, appears in the *Shipping Gazette*. They say: "We, the undersigned, do declare that on Thursday last, the 4th of June, [illegible] on our way to the fishing station, Lochindaal, in a [illegible]

[illegible]

ISLAY, June 8, 1857." —*Northern Ensign.*

SUICIDE IN FRAMINGHAM.—A farmer named JOHN K. HASTINGS committed suicide in Hastingsville, Framingham, on Thursday. He went to his barn with his gun, deliberately took off one boot and stocking, tied a string to his great toe, the other end of which he attached to the lock of his gun. He then placed the muzzle under his chin and discharged it. The explosion horribly mangled his head, and the brains and bone were scattered in every direction. He leaves a family, was 41 years old, and had money. —*Boston Bee.*

List of Patents.

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending Sept. 1, 1857, and all bearing that date.

John Alexander, of Trenton, Ohio.—For improvement in machines for cutting corn stalks, &c., on ground preparatory to plowing.

Philip Ballard, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in thills for two-wheeled vehicles.

Edwin Bennett, of Baltimore, Md.—For improvement in [illegible]

[illegible] Blodgett, of Newport, [illegible]—For improvement in [illegible]

Byron Boardman, of Norwich, Conn.—For improved machine for wiring blind rods.

Chas. E. Bradford, of Lynn, Mass.—For improved machine for spooling thread.

Wm. D. [illegible], of Weymouth, Mass.—For improvement in coal-sifters.

Chas. W. Cahoon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in molding machines.

Amory G. Coes, of Worcester, Mass.—For improvement in [illegible]

Thomas J. Chubb, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved ore-separator.

Henry N. [illegible], of [illegible], N. Y.—For improvements in machines for washing [illegible]

Levi Dodge, of Cohoes, N. Y.—For improved machine for swedging hatchet heads.

Peter Deal, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and [illegible], of Northampton, N. Y.—For improved machine for [illegible] staves.

Leonard G. [illegible], of Bridgton, Me.—For improved saw clamp.

Elbridge Foster, of Hartford, Conn.—For improvement in life preserving berths for steamers and other vessels.

Henry George, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improved device for locking faucets.

Geo. Hart, of Granger, O.—For improvement in animal traps.

James Haviland, of Milton, N. Y.—For improved method of operating the cutters of harvesting machines.

Edwd. Herring, of Walton-on-Thames, England.—For improvement in spirit stills.

Richard C. Holmes, of Cape May Court-House, N. J.—For improvement in surf and life-boats.

Stephen E. Hunter, of Cortlandt, N. Y.—For improved raking device for harvesters.

James W. Jackson and Luther W. [illegible], of Smithfield, Penn.—For improved hub for carriage-wheels.

Geo. D. Lord, of Yonkers, N. Y.—For improved feed and gigging movement for sawing mills.

Wm. P. Maxon and Jacob B. E. Maxson, of Albion, Wis.—For improvement in sack fastenings.

Ira Mayhew, of Albion, Mich.—For improvement in chimney caps.

Wm. Meyer, of Progress, N. J.—For improvement in shower-bath apparatus.

Orson C. Phelps, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

John H. Powers, of Newark, N. J.—For improvement in gas regulators.

Thos. J. Rogers, of Cassville, Ga.—For improvement in cotton seed planters.

Joseph H. [illegible], of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in lanterns.

C. W. Saladee, of Columbus, O.—For improved mode of adjusting carriage tops.

Andw. [illegible], of Amsterdam, N. Y.—For improvement in means for attaching whiffletrees to the towlines of canal boats.

Wm. F. Shaw, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in smoothing irons.

Warren A. Simonds, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in portable gas [illegible]

Geo. S. Stewart, of Meadville, Penn.—For improvement in instruments for drawing the curve of circular stair railings.

Chas. Taylor, of Little Falls, N. Y.—For improvement in casting bearings in iron wheels.

George H. Trowbridge, of Lowell, Mass.—For improved socket coupling for lathes.

James A. Watrous, of Green Spring, O.—For improved apparatus for suspending eave-troughs.

John N. Wilkins, of Waukegan, Ill.—For improved machine for planing saw-teeth.

Elbridge Wheeler, of Feltonville, Mass.—For improved machine for forging metals.

Elizur Wright, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in pipe coupling.

George W. Baker, of Burlington, Vt.—For improvement in percussion cap primers.

Asa Blood, Sen., of Norfolk, Va., and Robert W. Brown, of Washington, D. C.—For improved mode of moving stores, &c., in case of fire.

Oliver Clark, of Henrietta, O., Assignor to Aaron H. Pinney, of Columbus, O.—For improvement in mode of attaching scythes to snaths.

Eleazar S. Gardner, of Philadelphia, Penn., Assignor to Smith, Gould & Co., of same place.—For improved sliding rest for lathes.

William Mattison, of Northbridge, Mass., Assignor to John C. Whitin, of same place.—For improvement in condensers for [illegible] speeders.

William M. McCauley, of Washington, D. C., Assignor to J. N. McIntire, of same place.—For improvement in head-rests for railroad car seats.

Henry L. McNish, of Lowell, Mass., Assignor to David C. Butler and H. L. McNish, aforesaid.—For improved machine for creasing and [illegible]

Horatio N. Gambrill & Singleton F. Burgee, of Woodbury, Md.—For improvement in carding engines.

RE-ISSUES.

Daniel W. [illegible] & Stephen S. Bartlett, of Woonsocket, R. I.—For improvement in looms.

William H. Walton, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in carding engines.

DESIGNS.

N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., Assignor to North, Chase & North, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For design for stoves.

Thomas Barry, of New-York, N. Y.—For design for stoves.

Great Storm of Wind and Rain in Canada.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE DESJARDINS CANAL BLOWN AWAY.

From the Hamilton Spectator, Aug. 29.

A violent thunder-storm passed over this city and vicinity yesterday. The sky was of a curious violet color, and gusts of wind and rain demolished several fences, &c., within the city limits.

At 6 o'clock it began to be bruited here that the Suspension Bridge was blown away, and we immediately dispatched a reporter to the spot.

The road to the bridge bore distinct marks of the storm, for it was encumbered with boughs of trees and boards from fences, torn from their proper situations. But the most terrible wreck was that of the bridge itself.

This bridge, — feet long and 120 feet above the level of the water in the canal below, was built four years since. Mr. GRIFFITH, of Lewiston, was the architect and one of the contractors. This gentleman had been assistant engineer of the Queenston Suspension Bridge, and ten years ago built a suspension bridge over the Mississippi at the falls of St. Anthony, 600 feet in length.

It has, as every one knows, been a bone of contention between the Desjardin's Canal Company and the Great Western Railway Company for a long time. The latter built it, and were bound to deliver it in a fair and safe condition to the former. They frequently notified the Canal Company that they were ready to deliver it, but the Canal Company did not consider it safe, and no later than the day before the accident protested against receiving it in its present condition. Orders were given some time ago by the Railway Company to their legal officers to commence an action against the Canal Company for the above reason.

The Grand Jury, too, at the late sessions, presented the bridge as unsafe, in accordance with the reports of the county and city engineers. But the bridge that could stand the storm of yesterday safely must indeed be strong.

There was, so far as we can learn, only one man that saw the accident occur. He is the switch-tender at the railway bridge below, his name being [illegible] CAMPBELL. He says a puff of wind caused the guys to part, and the bridge, being, as it were, lifted up in the centre, was turned upside down, descended with a crash, (which was heard as far as the railway station,) and, borne by the wind, fell some fifty feet nearer the lake than it would have done from the force of gravity alone.

The bridge is, of course, in fragments. A length of about thirty feet in the centre is turned upside down. The rest seems to be "the right side up."

THE HONDURAS RAILWAY.—A letter from an Assistant Engineer on the Inter-Oceanic Railroad in Honduras says:

"As to our survey, as far as we have gone, we have got a beautiful, first-class, cheap road, with easy grades and very light curves. We are in hopes this will continue, but we cannot tell. We are forty miles from Puerto Caballo, and have risen 135 feet only. To me, who have seen so little of mountain scenery, the landscapes which we catch a glimpse of now and then in our wanderings are perfectly enchanting. For some days before our arrival at San Pedro, our party had been bivouacking in the deep, silent woods, with large trees shutting in the view; we had only one drawback to the perfect comfort and pleasure of such a life, and that was the annoyance from the mosquitoes."

Mr. TRAUTWINE was at San Pedro, and on two occasions—one of them the Fourth of July—had given an entertainment to the Señoras and Señoritas of the place, both having passed off very satisfactorily.

Colonel KINNEY, of San Juan memory, and who was last heard of at Belize, reports himself, July 11, at Omoa, Honduras. In a private letter to a gentleman of this city, of that date, he says: "I shall leave to-day for Belize, and return to San Juan via my possessions on the Mosquito shore, with a view of coming back to establish myself here to land a [illegible] to the great railroad, which I regard as the leading enterprise of the age. When in New-York, and until recently, I had my doubts as to the practicability of joining the oceans through Honduras, but since I have come on the ground, with the knowledge I possess, founded on the experience I have had in public improvements, I am satisfied that the work is not only feasible, but, in one word, the route between the seas."

Our dates are to July 28. There was no important news.

☞ The Radical Abolitionists hold their annual meeting at Syracuse on the 29th and 30th of September, to elect officers, concert plans for future action, and discuss the state of affairs generally. The annual celebration of the Jerry Rescue comes off in the same place, immediately after the meeting.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 29th day of August, to the 5th day of September, 1857: Men, [illegible]; women, [illegible]; boys, [illegible]; girls, [illegible]; total, 675. Adults, [illegible]; children, [illegible]; males, [illegible]; females, [illegible]; colored persons, [illegible].

DISEASES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Debility, Infant.	[illegible]	Malformation of Lungs	1
Bright's disease of Kidneys	3	Diarrhœa	[illegible]	Marasmus, adult	3
[illegible]	1	Dropsy	[illegible]	Marasmus, infantile	[illegible]
Apoplexy	[illegible]	Dropsy in chest	[illegible]	Measles	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dropsy in head	[illegible]	Ovaries, dis. of	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dropsy in heart	[illegible]	Old Age	1
Brain, dis. of	[illegible]	Drowned	[illegible]	Palsy	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dysentery	[illegible]	Parturition, difficult	[illegible]
Burned or Scald	[illegible]	Enlargement of the heart	[illegible]	Pleurisy	1
Cancer of liver	[illegible]	Fever	[illegible]	Premature birth	[illegible]
Cancer of [illegible]	[illegible]	Fever, Bilious	[illegible]	Rheumatism	1
Cancer of womb	[illegible]	Fever, Intermit.	[illegible]	Rupture of the Aorta	1
Casualty, by injury to Spine	1	Fever, puerperal	[illegible]	Rupture of the Bladder	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever, remittent	[illegible]	Scurvy	1
[illegible]	1	Fever, scarlet	[illegible]	Small-pox	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever, typhoid	[illegible]	Softening of the Brain	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fever, Typhus	[illegible]	Softening of the Stomach	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fracture of skull	[illegible]	Serus	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gravel	1	Stillborn	[illegible]
[illegible]	11	Heart, disease of	[illegible]	Stomach, dis. of	1
Congestion of the Lungs	[illegible]	Heart, disease of Valvular	2	Suicide by drowning	1
Consumption	64	Hooping cough	[illegible]	Teething	7
[illegible]	1	Inflam. of the Bowels	[illegible]	Ulceration of the Bowels	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inflam. of brain	17	Ulceration of the Stomach	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inflam. of lungs	16		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inflam. of stomach	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inflam. of throat	1		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Intemperance	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jaundice	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kidneys, dis. of	[illegible]		
Debility, Adult	[illegible]	Lues Venerea	[illegible]		

Total 675

[illegible]

City Inspector's Department,
New-York, Sept. 5, 1857.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Progress of the Central Park Improvements.

The alchemists of old did not meet with greater difficulties in their attempts to change baser substances into gold than the Central Park Commissioners will experience in their efforts to create a beautiful English Park out of the sterile waste of rock and swamp which constitutes the material that they are to metamorphose into a verdant Park for our citizens. The work will surely be accomplished; the Empire City has willed it and it must be done; but, if we are not mistaken, the expense of labor, means and time attending it will be very much greater than any one at the time the site of the Park was selected had ever dreamed of.

The preliminary labors of draining, ditching, grubbing and surveying, are of necessity progressing very slowly. Very nearly all of the not quite 800 acres that are to compose the Park will require a thorough draining. The grounds, especially those south of the Reservoir, are plentifully interspersed with marshy spots, fed mostly by Springs, but some of them receiving accessions from the Receiving Reservoir, for little streams of the Croton have gushed their way through the rocky bottom of the Reservoir, until they have flowed out upon the lowlands and there become stationary and stagnant. Workmen are engaged in draining these marshes; ditches have been dug around several of them, cutting them off from the higher ground, and sloping down till they connect with the rivulets which occasionally intersect the grounds.

There is a hard, impervious subsoil,—we are indebted to Mr. George E. Waring, Superintendent of Drainage, Central Park, for much of our information on the subject,—underlying these marshy spots, in common with the rest of the surface of the grounds, through which water will not penetrate. The workmen after digging down a few feet strike a hard bottom of clay, which in many places will be made the bed of the artificial lakes and streams, for some of which they are already excavating the upper soil. When the water, therefore, coming from the hillsides, flows into the muck which constitutes the surface of the low ground, the subsoil will not drink it up, and the only system of drainage which nature has provided for it is that of evaporation. Hence the malaria and fever and ague with which the people up that way have been afflicted. If a thorough system of draining is pursued, and large gangs of men kept at work, it is estimated that this portion of the preliminary work will be completed by the 15th of November. At present, there are [illegible] laborers enrolled for work upon the Central Park, of whom about [illegible] are actually employed there daily.

A large portion of this force is engaged at present in tearing down the stone fences, digging up stone and loose rocks, and carting them away, or piling them up for use near the artificial lakes (that are to be). The stone walls are all demolished, and all the material which composed them, except the heavier rocks at the bottom, have been carted away. Other gangs of men are employed in the delightful occupation of "grubbing," that is removing the bushes that grow rank and worthless in the vicinity of the odoriferous swamps. Such an effluvium arises from these stagnant pools and from the shanties and piggeries which are very frequently built upon their margins,—the proprietors "having an eye out" probably for a water view, and "noses to sweet-scented breezes inland,"—that "grubbing" in these bushes must expand the nostrils and invigorate the systems of the laborers there.

That portion of the grounds which by the old plan is to be set apart for a military parade-ground is now being graded. It is not intended to make it entirely level, but to leave the little undulations which occur here in their present state. A pretty view of the parade ground is presented to the observer standing on a slanted elevation a little to the North. What the result of the action of the new Commissioners in advertising for new plans will be, it is, of course, impossible for us to say; perhaps the whole of the old Commissioners will be entirely [illegible]; but it is probable that most, if not all, of the original plan will be carried out.

Many of the streams that will meander, probably, in the romantic future of the Park, but now simply flow through it, have been cleared of the mud which partially filled them. They will hereafter glide over a smooth, hard bottom, in a more decent and cleanly manner than has been their wont for years past. One of them flowing near the Reservoir in a tortuous course, rises under the Eighth-avenue, outside the Park, near Seventy-ninth-street, then turns about into the Park again, flows on a short distance in a southerly direction, and finally crosses the Eighth-avenue, under the line of the grade, and passes to the west of it, where it continues its course. It is desirable to connect this stream by an artificial channel with, and divert its waters into a larger brook,—the largest within the Park limits—which crosses from the eastern to the western side, near and nearly parallel to Seventy-fifth-street. The object is to increase the size of the latter stream. But the common law says the natural course of a stream shall not be diverted to the detriment of those living on its borders who have a right to the use of its waters, and although it seems absurd to imagine that this little insignificant rivulet could possibly be of use to any one, such is the rigor of the law and its impartiality, that it stays in even in so minute a case as this, and says the water right of the people on the western side of the Eighth-avenue shall not be thus infringed. Concerning the [illegible] views which it was said could be had from certain points of observation within the Park, it is now stated that when full [illegible] are [illegible], there will be an [illegible] of the Park by the time it is finished, [illegible] avenues [illegible] so high that these views will [illegible] part be [illegible] obstructed. With the exception of one or two high spots in the North, and one or two in the vicinity of the Reservoir, there will be no place from which one can look out into the Hudson or the Sound, [illegible] to be regretted.

Some of the shanty proprietors, who have been ordered to remove, from the grounds before the 15th instant, have already done so, and most of the others are preparing to depart. They have been notified that unless their shanties are off the grounds on the day mentioned they will be sold by the Commissioners. As these huts constitute the principal property of their owners, it is probable that the Commissioners of the Central Park will not sell many shanties on the 15th prox. Lieutenant Viele, the General Superintendent, is daily on the grounds overseeing in person the progress of the work. The engineers are still engaged in making their surveys. They are divided into four divisions, each having charge of a section of the grounds. Each division consists of a chief engineer with two assistant surveyors and an individual [illegible]. Charles K. Graham is chief engineer of the first division, James C. S. [illegible] of the second, [illegible] of the third, and J. B. [illegible] of the fourth. They have made the circuit and are now engaged in staking. Ten years hence we hope to be enabled to give a very different account of the appearance of the Central Park. No trees have yet been set out. The aboriginal foliage on the grounds is very scant, and consists of a dwarfish kind.

TWENTY-TWO PERSONS ARRESTED AT A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—A SCENE OF GREAT EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION.—Inspector HARTT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, with a posse of men under his command, on Friday evening made a descent upon the disreputable house No. [illegible] Eleventh-street, kept by a woman known as SARAH SANDS, and arrested twenty-two males and females ranging from 18 to 50 years of age. Immediately after the Police entered the premises and the inmates became aware of what was going on, the most intense excitement prevailed—men and women, divested of most of their clothing, ran in every direction, hoping to find some door, window or other place of egress by which they might escape and elude the officers; but it was no go, and they all fell into the hands of the authorities. Such a scene as was then presented has rarely if ever been witnessed in New-York before. Church members, men holding high social positions in the community, having respectable families at home, were amongst those captured. They begged for heaven's sake, for the sake of their families, and all that was dear to them, to be let go, promising never to be caught in such a scrape again, but their implorations were of no avail, Inspector HARTT not having the power to release them. The prisoners were all detained till about 2 o'clock, when Justice WOOD appeared at the Station-House and discharged seven of the party. The remainder of the prisoners were detained and sent before the same magistrate the following morning for examination. The names given by the prisoners of course were all fictitious. Of course it would be folly to publish the names. Among the motley crew taken were merchants, lawyers, house-keepers, dressmakers, coopers, farmers, bar-keepers, &c. Never before, perhaps, was such a terror-stricken set of individuals brought before a court of justice. One of the most frightened declared that his wife would kill herself before morning if she knew of his misfortune. He was one of the men discharged by the magistrate. The house in question presents a very fine appearance from the street, and has been a place of great resort.

SHIP LAUNCH.—The splendid ship *Resolute*, intended for WILLIAMS & GUION's Black Star line of Liverpool packets, was launched Saturday morning, at 10, from the yard of WM. H. WEBB, in presence of a number of spectators, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board the ship, who were launched in her. The ship was beautifully decorated with flags. Her three masts were all up, and she passed into the water in a most graceful manner. She is about 1,600 tons, and is to be commanded by Capt. THOMAS FREEMAN, late of the ship *Silas Wright*, who has for many years been engaged in the Liverpool trade, and has the reputation of being an accomplished officer.

☞ An accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad, near Syosset Thursday afternoon, by which a Mr. WILLET and son were considerably, though not seriously, injured, and the cars detained 5 hours. It seems that some ties had accidentally dropped from the freight train on the track, where they remained until the passenger-car came along, and were not noticed in time to prevent a collision. The engine was thrown from the track, the baggage-car smashed to pieces, and a portion of the forward passenger-car broken in, causing the injury to two passengers above mentioned.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—FRANCIS WILLIAMS, a Spaniard, was arrested by Officer BUMSTEAD, of the Tenth Precinct, on suspicion of having, a few nights since, stolen a gold watch valued at $100, and $50 in money, from the house of AARON KIND, No. 69 Ludlow-street. The accused was committed for examination by Justice WOOD.

☞ The Republicans of the upper district of Westchester County, on Friday appointed JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS and JAMES WICKS to represent them in the State Convention.

DROWNING.—INQUESTS.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Friday upon the body of MICHAEL BROCK, a boy 12 years of age, who was accidentally drowned on Sunday last while bathing in the East River. The deceased, it appears, ventured beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, sunk before his companions could rescue him. His body, on being recovered, was taken to the residence of his parents, corner of First-avenue and Seventeenth-street.

The body of SOPHIA SMITH, a child eight years of age, who was drowned about a week ago by falling into the dock foot of Twenty-first-street, North River, through a hole in the pier, was on Friday recovered, and Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon it. The evidence showed that the parties having charge of the pier had been duly notified of its unsafe condition, and the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That SOPHIA SMITH came to her death by drowning, caused by falling in through the pier foot of Twenty-first-street, North River. The Jury believes that the pier is in a very unsafe condition, and that it should be immediately repaired." The deceased was a native of England, and resided with her parents at No. 56 Ninth-avenue.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest, on Randall's Island, upon the body of ANDREW LOCKHART, a native of England, 50 years of age, who was found drowned near the bath-house. Deceased was a carpenter, and had been employed for years on the Island. He was missed on Thursday evening, and the following morning his body was found in the water, his clothes lying upon the beach near by. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidentally drowned while bathing."

The body of a boy about 17 years of age was found in the East River on Friday, near the foot of Ninety-second-street. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon it, and no marks of violence being found, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning." The deceased had light hair, and was dressed in a dark woolen coat, vest and pants. The body appeared to have been for several days in the water.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Lowber Claim.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Peabody.

Robert W. Lowber vs. The Mayor et al.—In this case the Judge Saturday morning rendered the following opinion: "An order requiring Mr. Stout, the City Chamberlain, to appear before this Court or a Justice thereof, and answer concerning the property of the defendants in his hands, has been obtained and served on him, and in the return thereof he appears and moves to dismiss the order. The defendants are judgment debtors of the plaintiff, who, having issued execution on his judgment, has procured this order under section 294 of the code.

"A stay of proceedings in the plaintiff's execution had been obtained before this order, and Mr. Stout moves to dismiss it, first, because it was procured in violation of that stay. This order is not in violation of the stay which by its terms is limited to proceedings on the execution. This is not on the execution, and the order staying proceedings in it does not prevent proceedings to enforce the judgment other than on the execution. It stays no proceedings for the collection or enforcement of the judgment other than those on the execution."

Second—Because the term judgment debtor, used in this action, does not include corporations like the defendant in this suit. This defendant is a municipal corporation, and the same language—"judgment debtor"—used in section 292 has been held to include only natural persons, and not embrace corporations when they are such judgment debtors. But the ground for this construction of section 292 is not properly applicable to a corporation if it have a judgment against it, or such a corporation is a judgment debtor; but because, by section 292, which relates to the present examination, on oath of the debtor cannot in practice be enforced against an artificial being of Legislative creation, for such a debtor cannot take an oath. A corporation is not susceptible of the application of that remedy by which the creditor is authorized to search the conscience of his debtor.

No objection of the kind occurs to the application for the examination of a debtor of a judgment debt, if the order provided for in this section in the case of a corporation being the judgment debtor, and it is applicable as readily as where the judgment debtor professes to be a natural person.

Third, That Mr Stout, being an officer of this City, and having whatever funds he may have of the City as its treasurer, is not liable to this proceeding; that his possession is the possession of the City as that of a clerk is the possession of his employer. But his possession is not entirely like that of a clerk who keeps the money in his master's premises, in his drawer, or safe, to which the master has constant access, and the custody of which is with him, primarily. The clerk has no custody adverse to his master, and none except in subordination to him. If he has any other custody or possession, he too, like the treasurer of a corporation, would be liable to this proceeding. If he, as clerk, have in his own possession property of his master, he too may be examined under this section.

Motion to dismiss the order denied."

The Mechanics' Banking Association.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 5.

Before Judge Peabody.

Charles A. [illegible] vs. The Mechanics' Banking Association.—[illegible] the Recorder for the appointment of a receiver of the effects of the Bank.

There was again considerable argument on the motion of the persons who had been suggested to the Court for appointment, and several additional names were proposed.

The Judge took the order, saying that among the many names proposed he was doubtful as to which he could decide upon, but he would take the order and insert the names of the persons whom he should choose.

Subsequently, the Judge appointed Andrew Carrigan, Esq., as Receiver of the Bank. Mr. Carrigan is to file security to the People of this State in the sum of $100,000.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Important Proceedings before Recorder Smith.

Motion to Quash the Indictments against the Liquor Dealers.

There were important proceedings on Saturday before Recorder SMITH, relative to the validity of the indictments found by the Grand Jury against three hundred of the Liquor Dealers of this City, for infringements of the Excise law. Most of them had been admitted to bail in sums of $300 to $500. On Friday, 4th inst., Mr. David S. Paige, Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association, one of those admitted to bail, surrendered his sureties, and appeared before Justice Connolly, who committed him to the City Prison. This was to test the legality of the action of the Grand Jury, who, it is contended, under the 16th section of the Excise law, had no authority to find an indictment until a preliminary examination had been had before a committing magistrate.

On surrendering his sureties, Mr. David S. Paige immediately sent the following petition to Recorder SMITH:

To Hon. James M. Smith, Recorder of the City of New-York:

The petition of D. P. McBrien shows that David S. Paige is now a prisoner restrained of his liberty, in the custody of John A. Gray, Esq., Keeper of the City Prison, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or any Judge thereof; nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment or detention, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is that he was committed by Justice Connolly for an alleged violation of an act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed April 16, 1857, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, a copy of which commitment is hereunto annexed; that said petitioner has also been indicted upon the said charge; wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* issue, directed to John A. Gray, Keeper of the City Prison, and the District-Attorney and Clerk of the Court of Sessions, commanding him to bring the body of your petitioner before your Honor, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning him.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1857.

City and County of New York, ss.—D. P. O'Brien being duly sworn doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by him, are true.

D. P. O'BRIEN.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of Sept., 1857.

HORACE ANDREWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Recorder directed that the request of the petitioner be granted, and that both writs be returnable before him at his office, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, appeared for the People, and *D. B. Taylor, Esq., as counsel for the* Liquor Dealers.

Mr. Hall stated that he had a preliminary motion to make. It appeared by the returns on the *certiorari* that the cause of the imprisonment of Mr. Paige was an indictment which was a record of the Court of General Sessions, and that the extent to which the Recorder could go in this matter was to bail the prisoner, because the indictment, being the record of a Court, could not be impeached collaterally; and if it showed, on its face, that it was a substantive offence *de facto, if not de jure*, the legal aspects of the indictment could only be inquired into upon a motion to quash, or a demurrer, or such legal remedies in a Court of Record; that if the law were otherwise, an indictment for misdemeanor could be collaterally inquired into, and the party could obtain an arrest of judgment on his demurrer.

The Recorder remarked that the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* showed that the body was present, and the return to the *certiorari* showed that it had been properly attended to. Now, if the commitment was predicated upon an indictment, which indictment on the face of it showed no ground for commitment, was it not the duty of the officer to discharge?

Mr. HALL replied that undoubtedly that was a good ground of discharge, but there was an indictment for a specific misdemeanor. If the indictment were of a technical character, his argument was that if the commitment were regular, it would be impossible for His Honor to have the indictment impeached on the writ.

Mr. TAYLOR remarked that the Judge before whom these proceedings were brought would have a right to sit in the General Sessions.

Mr. Hall—Your Honor sits here merely as a Supreme Court Commissioner.

Mr. Taylor—Any matter, it is well settled, can be decided on *certiorari* here as well as in any Supreme Court. *There is no ground for this indictment*, and we come here to have it adjusted where the Recorder will not be encumbered with a jury. We wish to review the action of the Grand Jury, to see if it has any foundation. The indictment itself is only a stepping-stone to put this man on trial. Your Honor here has a perfect right to look into this *certiorari* as if it were before a court and grand jury.

Mr. Hall quoted authorities to fortify his position that the Recorder was sitting as a Supreme Court Commissioner, and asked him if he had ever known an indictment of a Court to be *certiorari ed!* It was a thing unheard of in his experience, and he had never known a *certiorari* having been brought before a Supreme Court Commissioner.

Another counsel for the *Liquor Dealers*, who did not wish his name published, said the answer to the position of the District-Attorney was, that if it was evident no offence has been committed, it was the duty of the Magistrate to discharge the prisoner.

Mr. Hall replied that the only question to be passed upon, or which could be discussed here, was whether the offence was one of law or fact.

Counsel rejoined that he didn't know what the District-Attorney meant by offence in fact. No form of law could hold the prisoner, unless the offence had been committed. He assumed there was no offence, and therefore the prisoner was entitled to his freedom.

Recorder—What would be the remedy in some of the rural districts, where they hold only two courts a year? A man is indicted for assault and battery, and although he can prove his innocence, the face of the indictment shows exactly the reverse. Must he wait six months before he can be relieved from imprisonment?

Mr. Hall—No, Sir; no such hardship as that would necessarily result, as, by due process of law he could be released.

Recorder—If he is released from imprisonment, he cannot be rearrested on the same indictment.

Mr. Hall—I beg your Honor's pardon. I can, in my place in the Court of Sessions, issue my warrant or move for a bench warrant; so that we come back to the only sensible point, that the proceedings here are entirely nugatory.

Recorder—Without passing upon the question at this time, I will hear the arguments on the *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Taylor—We call upon the District Attorney to say upon what law this indictment is found.

Mr. Hall—First state your objections to the indictment.

Mr. Taylor—In this State there are but four laws or ordinances that have any reference to selling liquor on a Sunday.

Mr. Hall—The Excise Law is the only one which makes it crime.

Mr. Taylor—And the twenty-first section of the license law is the only one which imposes a penalty for selling liquor on Sunday. Section 16 points out plainly the manner in which suits should be instituted against an offender. This statute has not been in the slightest particular complied with in the finding of the indictment.

Mr. HALL, interrupting, wished to know what action the opposing counsel intended to take, whether he admitted the truth of the return, or would traverse it.

Mr. TAYLOR thought technicalities were out of place in such a proceeding as this—the main question was what he desired *to see settled.*

The Recorder remarked that counsel should either admit or traverse the return, and after some further informal conversation, decided to adjourn until Monday at 3 o'clock, at which time Mr. Taylor should have a traverse prepared.

In the meantime, Mr. David S. Paige, the prisoner, was allowed his liberty on his parole of honor.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 5.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Wm. C. Young vs. Alexander Miller.—The motion to set aside the judgment as to defendant [illegible], [illegible] granted, [illegible].

Joseph Felix vs. Fidelia Fostwell et al.—Motion to vacate attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Horace L. [illegible] et al. vs. [illegible] Russell et al.—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Mary Osborne vs. Joseph M. Osborne.—Divorce granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Catherine Miller vs. Robert Miller.—Motion for leave to amend granted with $10 costs.

John W. Green vs. George F. [illegible].—[illegible] granted.

[illegible]

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—[illegible]

Before Justices Osborne and Flandreau.

There were more of the fair and frail in Court than usual who, awaiting their turns, cast tender glances at the judges and lawyers and waited anxiously the result that should follow when they were called before the bar, or to testify on the stand for some friend in the box. Several of the cases in which they seemed to have an interest were all [illegible]. There were 41 prison cases, [illegible] and 10 bail cases on the calendar.

The first case was that of Mary Williams who met John Buckly in the street in the evening, Sept. 2, and enticed him to go home with her to a house of prostitution. While there the prisoner with her man, Christopher Burns,—not arrested,—stole John's pocket-book containing $20 in bank bills. They took the money before his eyes while he was lying in bed. He did not dare to attempt resistance for fear they would murder him. The complainant was very anxious to get his money back. "The best way," said Judge FLANDREAU, "is to keep away from such places. Go to work and earn some money. *Judge Osborne*—How old are you? *Complainant*—Twenty-five. *Judge Flandreau*—Are you a married man? *Complainant*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Flandreau*—(sternly) Married, and go to such places as that! You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" The prisoner was sent up for three months.

Officer Charles [illegible], of the Fourth Ward police, caught Michael Murphy stealing some sugar off a wharf September 2. Mike jumped from the dock when he saw the officer coming. He was arrested, brought to the bar, found guilty, and sent to the House of Refuge. He was sixteen years old.

John Shields, another boy, appropriated, September 1, a pair of socks and other property that did not belong to him, with great detriment to the public morals and serious inconvenience to Jacob Geissman's pocket. An officer caught him in the act. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I didn't do it at all. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty and sentence you to the House of Refuge.

Jeremiah Sullivan, an oldish looking man, was walking quietly along the street, September 2, when Peter Collins, a stout laboring man, with red hair and whiskers, without the least provocation, went up to him and struck him a heavy blow. *Judge Osborne*—Guilty, Penitentiary two months. (*Aside*) He'll make a good quarryman, won't he?

Edward Felix, No. 148 Church-street, testified that Maria Scott and Catharine Watson stole a tin-pan, worth thirty cents, from him, September 3, but did not want them punished. The Court thought it was a trifling charge, and dismissed it at his request.

Frank Peneat was sent to the Island for three months for stealing $4 in bank bills from John Archbold.

Thomas Riley was brought to the bar for stealing a pair of can-hooks from Benjamin D. Quigg. *Witness*—He's an old offender. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, I know him well. *Judge Flandreau*—(To the prisoner)—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Twenty-one. *Judge Osborne*—He's a good deal older than that. Riley, you've spent about half your life in the Penitentiary. We sentence you to six months this time. The next time we'll have you indicted for the second offence and send you to State Prison, and get rid of you for some years.

Honora Hunt took some cambric handkerchiefs and other property from William J. McGucken, September 3. *Judge Osborne*—This is the first offence that you are known to have been guilty of. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months—a light sentence. The prisoner seemed to disagree with the Judge concerning the lenity of the sentence. She cast up her eyes as if in despair, and went into the prison with an officer.

John Harrington offended the people by the wholesale. He was charged in three complaints with *assault and battery by Daniel Kennedy, Officer John L.* Flynn and Charles R. Wilson. *Judge Osborne*—For the assault and battery on Officer Flynn we sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. The other complaints will lay over for the present.

James Walsh, a boy, was seen by George R. Hull from on board the sloop *Thomas Hull*, proceeding in a row-boat towards that vessel. Having reached her he tried to get into the cabin window, with the intention probably of stealing something, when Hull caught him. He locked him up in the cabin and detained him until an officer was obtained, who took him to the Station-house. *Judge Osborne*—What do you say, Walsh? The prisoner's story was that he wanted to see if the captain did not want a boy. *Judge Osborne*—Is that the way to see the captain—to climb in at the cabin window? We sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months, the longest term we can give you.

Cornelius and Mary Dowlan were charged with an assault and battery upon Officer John H. Meyer, of the Seventh District Police, committed Sept. 2. The officer said he was ordered to put Dowlan out of the house which he occupied; went there for that purpose, and when he told them what he came for, the prisoners assaulted him. Counsel said the officer had no business at the house. *Judge Osborne*—Yes, he had a perfect right there. Counsel turned his back on the Court and commenced to make a speech. *Judge Osborne*—Are you talking to the audience? *Counsel*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborne*—Well, turn this way if you are addressing the Court. Counsel enlarged upon the evils which would flow from allowing officers to usurp the powers of civil magistrates, which he claimed was done in the present case. *Judge Osborne*—Well, I guess we understand the case. *Counsel*—We've got witnesses. *Judge Osborne*—Bring your witnesses. An Irish witness for the defence thought the prisoner was sitting still when the officer went to arrest him. *Judge Osborne*—We don't want what you think. *Witness*—I believe—— *Judge Osborne*—We don't want what you believe. *Witness*—(A little exasperated)—Well, I swear he was then, if that suits you. *Judge Osborne*—Well, why didn't you say so? *Counsel*—It's a Hibernian method of expression. *Judge Osborne*—Well, this isn't a Hibernian Court. This witness swore strongly in the prisoner's favor. He said the officer struck him twenty or thirty times with his club! Counsel pleaded for his discharge. *Judge Osborne*—You are always defending prisoners who have assaulted officers, somehow or other. You are always defending loafers. *Counsel*—My client is not a loafer. *Judge Osborne*—I didn't say this man was. Discharge the woman and remand the prisoner till Tuesday, to give him time for the production of the landlord. All this time has been wasted.

John O'Mealey went up to Catherine Startz, standing on her doorstep, September 1, and asked her if he could stay with her all night. She said, "Go about your business, you loafer!" whereupon he struck her. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I went up and asked her if I could stay all night, my hand swung up against the iron railing and she hollered. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, yes! we consider this an assault of a very wanton character on this woman. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Thomas Brady stole a silver watch and other property, all worth $13 37, from John Quinn, August 19. *Judge Osborne*—What does he say? *Counsel*—Says he was on a spree. *Judge Osborne*—Oh! Guilty. Penitentiary for 3 months.

James Duval went into a bed-room in Margaret Woodford's house, No. 71 Duane-street, Sept. 4, to change his garments. When he came out it was discovered that a bandbox in there had been ransacked, and a portmonnaie containing $15 was missing. Counsel said the prisoner was a member of the church. The cross examination of the witnesses, by the prisoner's counsel, elicited nothing favorable to him. At its conclusion, "That makes it a very clear case, Counsellor," said Judge OSBORNE. "We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for three months."

Robert Dutch gave four unmade black cloth coats, value $25, to William Johnson, a tailor, to fashion into garments about July 3. Johnson had not returned them, and a complaint of petit larceny was entered against him. The prisoner, after his arrest, gave up two of the coats, and said he had gone on a spree and could give no account of the others. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we can't make any larceny of that. Give the gentleman the two coats and discharge the prisoner.

William Lancy was brought to the bar, and the Clerk called Mary, his wife, who had charged him with beating her. She did not respond. *Judge Osborne*—Of course not. It's of no use to call those cases. We might as well make a general jail delivery of these wife-beaters.

Johanna Rogers had flogged her husband Richard, assaulting him while he was lying in bed at his house, No. 206 West Nineteenth-street, Sept. 1. He wanted the Court to discharge her. *Judge Osborne*—(To the prisoner)—Oh, you go home and attend to your household duties, and don't get into these squabbles with your husband. They went off together conciliated.

John Riley was arraigned on the complaint of Christian Dingle, who saw him cut a woman with a knife. *Judge Osborne*—Consider yourself lucky that you're not tried for a felony. We find you guilty. Sentence, Penitentiary three months.

Ellen French and Mary Sinclair were charged by Josephine Penniver, a peddler of jewelry, of No. 117 Walker street, with stealing a set of gold rings set with emeralds, value $25, Sept. 2. She said she went with a box of jewelry to a house in Greenwich-street where these girls staid, when the larceny was committed. *Judge Osborne*—We can't convict them on this testimony. Discharge them.

James Fox, charged with assaulting James Duran, a rigger, on board a ship, May 15, was discharged.

John Carey complained that Francis Teggart committed an assault and battery on John Kerr and broke his leg, Aug. 29. King was in the City Hospital. Teggart was discharged.

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible] New-York, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857—[illegible] P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $7 [illegible]; Pots, $7 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—The demand is moderate; prices are unchanged.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour [illegible].

[illegible]

Extra Genesee ..... [illegible]

Extra Missouri ..... [illegible]

Canadian [illegible]. Southern is in slack demand, at drooping rates [illegible]. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth [illegible] for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, [illegible] at $4 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at reduced prices, yet it is not active. Sales, [illegible] bushels, including fair to good white Western at $1 [illegible]; good red do. at $1 [illegible]; ordinary to prime white Southern at $1 [illegible]; fair to very good red do. at $1 [illegible] @$1 44; and damaged Southern at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at [illegible] for new and old, ℔ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in demand, and are worth [illegible] for Western; [illegible] for State; [illegible] for Jersey; [illegible] for Canadian; [illegible] for Pennsylvania; [illegible] for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn continues pretty active, but at rather lower prices. Sales: [illegible] bushels at 74c.@76c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 700 bales old River changed hands at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, states that "The month of August commenced with a very languid demand, which was owing in a measure to the very heavy transactions during the two previous months, and as the tanners had not commenced working in their Fall stock the trade felt reluctant about buying in anticipation of their wants at the extreme prices demanded by importers. Towards the middle of the month Leather became much depressed, which naturally had its influence on the Hide market. At the close, however, Leather became quite active, and prices advanced, which gave a more buoyant tone to the Hide market, when the failure of some of our heavy banking houses, and monetary excitement in consequence, put a check to all transactions, and engendered a want of confidence, which still continues. At the same time, the trade in the Swamp was never in a more healthy condition as regards monetary affairs, the business being managed with great prudence and caution. Dry Hides—The sales of the month have been extremely light, amounting to about 36,000 of all kinds. Prices have been very irregular, as the demand was light, and most of the Hides sold were in anticipation of their Fall wants. Light Hides, for upper leather, have been in fair demand, as the prices for the manufactured articles have advanced. Dry Salted Hides have been sold quite freely during the month, mostly for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and prices are fully sustained. Wet salted Hides are in good demand, but as the stock of foreign is light, transactions are confined chiefly to Western and City slaughter. Sale of a small parcel of Rio Grande Cows was made, to go East, at 16½c. The receipts this month have been to a fair extent, comprising 83,464 from foreign ports, and 36,884 coastwise. Of the coastwise, 25,284 were from California, and 17,450 from neighboring ports, chiefly purchases made by dealers, making a total of 135,[illegible], against 130,[illegible] of last year—showing an increase of 5,[illegible] over the corresponding month of last year. The sales this week have been less than for any previous one during the year. In the present unsettled state of monetary affairs, both buyers and sellers appear willing to wait until the storm blows over. We may shortly expect a good demand, and if the importers show any disposition to meet the trade, no doubt the sales will embrace a large portion of our stock. Receipts during the week have been 32,[illegible] from foreign ports, as follows: 29,254 Orinocos, per *Correo* and *Anna*; 2,[illegible] Savanilla, per *Winthrop*, and 26 Maracaibo, per *Ida Rhines*, and 250 coastwise—making a total of 32,468. The stock in first hands of Ox and Cow Hides is 208,000; same time last year, 47,300; year before, 69,400. The greater portion of the stock is held above the current rates."

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, at 5½c.@11c. for last year's crop, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig were effected, at $28 50@$30, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Remains quiet and nominal.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL reports a fair inquiry at full prices for Sole. The week's movements in this description have been

	SOLE. Hemlock.	SOLE. Oak.
Receipts during the week—Sides	79,400	11,600
Sales during the week—Sides	81,000	14,600
Stock at the close of the week—Sides	60,200	14,500

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Remains quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 45c.@58c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@45c.; Clayed Cuba, 35c.; New-Orleans, 60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, and is up to 47c.@47½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is moderately inquired for, and is worth 90c.@92c. ℔ gallon. Nothing really new has occurred in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, at full rates. Sales—2,000 bbls., in lots, at $25 50 for Mess, here: $24 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 60 days; $24 50 for Mess, deliverable, also, at the option of the seller, by Oct. 15; and $21 25 @$21 40 for Prime, here, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue very scarce and quiet, at 13c. for Hams, and 12c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Western Smoked Bacon 14½c.@15c. ℔ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for, at firmer prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 barrels and tierces, mostly prime, at 15⅝c.@15¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., at $17@$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $30 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio, 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Continues in limited request and heavy at $4 75@$5 50 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices favor factors. Sales: 1,050 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 7c.@9c.; with Havana, in boxes, at 7c., cash, in bond, for export; and brown Siam, in bags, at 4⅜c.@6⅜c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Crude is quiet, yet stiffly held. Manufactured has been in fair demand, but MESSRS. [illegible] & Co. says: "There has evidently existed a desire to press sales, which has tended to reduce the buoyant feeling previously noticed; we are not, however, authorized to reduce our column of prices, save for Medium 5s@8s, which, together with all such as is in doubtful condition, are difficult to move. The advance in the value of Leaf in Virginia, ordinarily would produce a corresponding effect in Manufactured, but as stocks have continued quite ample, this influence is lost. Best brands of 5s and 8s, 27c.@30c.; Medium of 5s and 8s, 20c.@22c.; Common of 5s and 8s, little demand, small stock, 14c.@17c.; do. to good 16s and 18s, none, 16c.@20c.; Pounds, extra fine, 35c.@40c.; do. No. 1, 25c.@30.; do. Medium, 20c.@25c.; do. Common, 20c.@21c.; 32s, 28c.@30c.; Ladies' Twist, no stock, 20c.@26c. Sales of August, 1857, 18,761 packages; do. do. 1856, [illegible]. Stocks of August, 1857, 57,522 packages; do. do. 1856, [illegible]."

WHISKY—There were 500 barrels Ohio and Prison sold at 24½c.@25c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker and firmer. For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible] ℔ bale; Flour, 9d.@1s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 3½d.@4d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 3d.@1s. 3d. ℔ tierce; Resin, 9d.@1s. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods, 7s. 6d.@15s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A bark to Cape Town, C. G. H., 3,000 bbls. Flour at $1; (two ships are loading Staves and Spars for the same destination on owners' account;) a brig from Norfolk to Barbice, hhd. Staves, $14; one from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, Staves, $13; a bark, 350 tons, to St. Jago, $1,[illegible] out; one to Turk's Island and back, salt, 13c.; a brig, 200 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,750; one to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 35c.; a schooner, 150 tons, to Tampico and back, $2,000; one, 210 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,200; and a new bark to Cadiz, Staves, on private terms.

A FRENCH DUEL.—On Sunday morning last a couple of Frenchmen, from Louisville, met about a mile and a half from Jeffersonville to settle an affair of honor. The parties cast lots for the first fire, according to the French mode. The party that won fired at his adversary and missed him. The other party stood the fire without a change of muscle, and then, instead of taking his chance, threw his pistol down and said he did not want to kill his adversary.—*New Albany Tribune.*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT GILLEN & CO.'S, NO. 6 EAST Broadway, a clerk for a steamboat; a clerk for an Insurance office, one book-keeper, 3 conductors, one porter for a dry goods house, 3 barkeepers, 3 brakemen, one [illegible] coachman, 2 young men to travel with a gentleman to [illegible], 3 girls to travel with families to Europe and California. N. B.—A teacher for a select school.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. WANTED a good [illegible]. To a competent person good wages will be paid. References as to character and ability required. Inquire at room No. 114 Astor House on this or Monday afternoon after 5 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO CANVASS FOR ADvertisements. Liberal salary will be given to experienced canvassers, who can give satisfactory references. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 3,197 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY, NOT OVER 15 YEARS OLD, as an apprentice to engraving; one that has a taste for drawing. None others need apply to GEO. M. SHEPARD, engraver, over No. 131 Nassau-st., room No. 34, Fourth floor.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HOUSE, AN ACTIVE intelligent boy, who writes a fair hand and is correct at figures. Address M. E. S., *Times* office, stating age and reference.

WANTED—VEST MAKERS.—TWO YOUNG LAdies, good sewers, to work by the week. Good wages given. Also, two apprentices; paid while learning. Apply at No. 91 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF TAKING charge of a [illegible] business. Good references required. Address ROLAND, *Times* office.

WANTED—A LAW CLERK. ADDRESS L. F. X., stating [illegible] experience. Salary, [illegible].

ASTOR HOUSE.

[illegible] friends who may desire rooms will confer a favor [illegible] by letter or telegraph of their intended visit, to enable me to provide for their comfort.

C. H. STETSON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR. The new Novel by the Author of "The Lamplighter." [illegible]

MABEL VAUGHAN.

[illegible] "The Lamplighter" [illegible]

MABEL VAUGHAN,

like "The Lamplighter," will soon become a familiar household name, and her charming character a model for imitation. We are printing

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES

for the first edition. It will make a handsome 12mo volume of about 500 pages, to sell for $1, with the usual discount to the trade. [illegible] Early orders from the trade are most earnestly solicited. We hope to publish it about the middle of September.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, No. [illegible] Washington-st., Boston.

LYELL'S ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY. A NEW EDITION WITH A SUPPLEMENT. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY A new edition of a MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY, Or, THE ANCIENT CHANGES OF THE EARTH AND ITS INHABITANTS AS ILLUSTRATED BY GEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS. BY SIR CHARLES LYELL, M. A., F. R. S., Author of "Principles of Geology," &c. Sixth Edition, with Supplement containing new matter written this year by the Author. 1 volume, 8vo. [illegible] pages, $2 [illegible]. From the Edinburgh Review. It is a philosophy which never rests—its law is progress—a point which yesterday was invisible is its goal to-day, and will be its starting-point to-morrow.

D. APPLETON & CO. ALSO PUBLISH THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY. BY SIR CHARLES LYELL. 8vo. Price $2 25.

BENEDICT'S ALGEBRA. PRATT, OAKLEY & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., have this day published ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA. By JOHN T. BENEDICT, Professor of Civil Engineering in the New-York Free Academy. Teachers and others interested in the cause of education are invited to examine this work, which is believed to be superior to anything of the kind heretofore published.

THIRTEENTH EDITION OF EVERETT'S excellent Oration at the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. A few copies of this popular Oration can be procured by calling at or addressing the SUBSCRIPTION DESK, *Daily Times* Office. Price 25 cents. Postage stamps received.

SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE, MARCH, 1857. In pamphlet form, just published. The only correct account that has been published of the massacre at Spirit Lake. Trials and three months captivity of Abbie Gardner and the lost captive ransomed from Inkpaduta's band of outlaws and murderers in June last. ROSS & TOUSEY, agents for the publisher, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold a regular meeting at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, (Rooms Nos. 2 and 3,) on MONDAY, the [illegible] inst., at 8 P. M. A large attendance requested, as business relating to the Exhibition to be held at [illegible] on the 29th and 30th inst. and Oct. 1, will come before the society.

JOHN GROSHON, President.

GEO. H. HANSELL, Recording Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the XIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at [illegible], corner of Clinton and Grand sts. on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the City Convention, to meet on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, to choose two delegates and two alternates to the Syracuse Convention, to meet Sept. 16. The polls will be open at 8 o'clock P. M. and close at [illegible] o'clock P. M. By order of President.

EDWARD COLES, [illegible]

BENJ. C. DEAN, }
HENRY S. JENNINGS, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association are requested to attend a meeting to be held at [illegible] street Hall, (No. 12 Spring-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing three Delegates to the City Convention, to meet on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, to choose two Delegates and two Alternates to the State Convention. The polls will be opened from 8 P. M. to 9 P. M. By order,

JOHN J. HILLOCK, President.

JOHN J. SHAW, }
GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF the XVIIth Ward will meet at [illegible] Hall, No. [illegible] Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three Delegates to the City Convention, which meets on the 10th inst. to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to represent the [illegible] District south of 14th-st. Polls will be open from 8 until 9 o'clock. By order Ex Committee.

JOHN S. [illegible], [illegible]

JAMES PECKHAM, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The election of Delegates to the City Convention by this Association will be held at the rooms of the Association, corner of Grand and [illegible] sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8. Polls will be open at 8 o'clock P. M. and close at [illegible] o'clock. By order of

SANDFORD L. MACOMBER, President.

PETER GRIVVIS, Vice-President.

GEORGE [illegible], Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The election for Delegates to the City Convention will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8. The Polls will open at 8½ o'clock and close at 9½ o'clock. By order of

JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.

JOHN CONVERSE, }
A. C. HERAMER, } Secretaries.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The election of three Delegates to the City Convention will be held at No. [illegible] Whitehall-st., on TUESDAY EVENING Sept 8. Polls open at 8 o'clock and close at 9 o'clock. Pursuant to the order of the General Committee.

JAMES [illegible], [illegible]

JOSEPH P. BOYCE, }
BENJAMIN C. [illegible], } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at No. [illegible] Pearl-st. on the evening of the 8th inst. at 8 o'clock, to elect Delegates to the Nominating Convention of the [illegible] District in accordance with the call of the General Committee.

[illegible] WILLIAMS, [illegible]

DAYTON BRITTON, Secretary.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at the [illegible] Hotel, [illegible] on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the City Convention, and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

THOMAS H. GALE, President.

J. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH Ward Republican Association are requested to assemble at the [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, to elect Delegates to a Convention to be held [illegible].

HENRY H. HUNLAP, President.

GEO. BLACK, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—By order of the General Committee an election will be held at No. [illegible] Houston-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the City Convention, to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to Syracuse.

J. VAN [illegible], [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FAMILIES IN [illegible] of engaging superior [illegible] servants this Fall will find the largest, most respectable and reasonable selection in the City, always at MANNING'S Agency, No. 12 Tillary-st., and 39 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The proprietor has taken great care in selecting a class of servants of the most respectable character, who can bring good references, and will be accustomed to serve in our first families here, and many valuable ones who have served in the best families in Europe.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse, [illegible] can also cut and make ladies' and children's dresses in the most fashionable style. Wages $7. Also, a girl of 16 to ready to do plain sewing; [illegible]. Call at No. 316 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress, by a respectable German girl, who can [illegible] dressing and [illegible] children's [illegible]. Also, [illegible] experienced woman [illegible]. Call at No. [illegible], in the [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT IN [illegible], by a young man of good moral character, and familiar with the common and higher English branches, and has a thorough knowledge of [illegible]. Address [illegible], Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as [illegible], the other as [illegible]. City reference can be given. Call at No. [illegible] Vine-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman [illegible] washing and ironing; is a good baker; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. [illegible] Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at the [illegible], in the [illegible].

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess. Speaks the [illegible], French and German languages. Address J. A., Box No. [illegible], New-York Post-Office.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1857.

[illegible]

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

For the [illegible] successful attempt has been [illegible] the news from a European steamer [illegible] telegraphic dispatch, [illegible] that the Arago [illegible] passed Cape Race [illegible] on Thursday last. She will [illegible] to-day. No political [illegible]. The British [illegible]. A further decline [illegible] in Consols; cotton, at [illegible] of the Liverpool market on the 25th ult. [illegible] an upward tendency, and breadstuffs [illegible] dull. Several failures among commercial men at Liverpool are reported.

Three persons were killed and thirteen wounded by a collision between an express and a freight train on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad on Saturday. The cause of the collision is said to be a violation of the time-table by the employés on the freight train.

The steamship *Clyde* was totally wrecked on Paroquet Reef in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 24th ult. The passengers and crew were saved.

DAVID S. PAINE, Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Society, and one of three hundred who have been indicted for infringing the Excise Law by selling liquor on Sunday, surrendered his bail and was committed to prison by Justice CONNOLLY [illegible]. Application was forthwith made to Recorder SMITH, in behalf of Mr. PAINE, for the issue of writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*, on the ground that he was unjustly deprived of liberty. These were granted and made returnable at the Recorder's Office on Saturday. This was done to test the legality of the indictments found against the liquor dealers in the Court of General Sessions, their counsel, D. B. TAYLOR, Esq., contending that the indictments are not valid, as the sixteenth section of the Excise Law, which demands that the accused shall have a preliminary examination before a committing magistrate, has in no instance been complied with. As far as related to the writ of *certiorari*, the District-Attorney argued that the Recorder acted in this matter merely as a Supreme Court Commissioner, and had no power to review or interfere with the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions, or those of any other Court of Record. The Recorder said he would decide this question and the one on the *habeas corpus* at the same time. An adjournment was then had to this afternoon, that Mr. TAYLOR might have time to prepare a traverse to the return on the writ of *habeas corpus*. Meanwhile, Mr. PAINE was allowed his liberty, on his parole of honor to appear before the Recorder to-day.

This day—the 7th of September—is the one hundredth birthday of the famous Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, who rendered so much aid towards American independence. It will be commemorated in a quiet way in different places, and in Boston it will be recognized municipally, steps to this end having been taken some time since by the Common Council of that city.

The report of the City Inspector gives 675 deaths for the past week, being 62 more than occurred in the week preceding. It must be remembered, however, that the report of the previous week gave about 60 deaths below the average, so that the mortality of the City this last week is no greater than usual. Of adults, 163 deaths are recorded, while of children under 12 years of age, no less than 512 died. Consumption, as usual, was the leading cause of death among the adults. Of cholera infantum, there were 152 cases, and of marasmus and convulsions, (infantile,) 110 fatal instances.

Justice DAVIDSON, of the Jefferson Police Court, issued his warrant on Saturday afternoon for the arrest of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, and placed it in the hands of officer COLFAX, on the complaint of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, who also has instituted a civil suit against OLD FOGEY, laying the damages at $25,000. Mr. SICKLES' complaint alleges that a certain editorial in the *Herald* which insinuated that Mr. SICKLES, as counsel, had *sold* his client DEVLIN (one of our Street Commissioners) was libellous.

The various schools under the care of the Board of Education, will re-open to-day for regular daily sessions, with the exception of No. 31, in the Seventh Ward, No. 32, in the Fourteenth Ward, and No. [illegible], in the Fifteenth Ward, these school-houses now being enlarged and repaired. The buildings have all been thoroughly cleaned and put in good working order.

No union yet for Tammany. The meetings for conference thus far have given no promising results. On Friday night one set held their primary meetings, and on Saturday the Cooper people had theirs—a divided house in the New-York City Democracy yet, and the State Convention meets next Wednesday at Syracuse.

We all know how mice will venture to peep out of their holes when the cat has been quiet for some time. Now, the District Attorney has not been exactly quiet, for he intends to try the violators of the new Excise Law during the present week in the Court of Sessions. But yesterday the liquor sellers ventured on a little more boldness than for some time heretofore they have ventured to indulge in. Many of them whose side and rear doors only have been stealthily ajar on past Sundays, yesterday kept their front doors half open, with just an [illegible] glimpse of the decanters visible, and such a [illegible] sound of ice-pounding audible, as might tempt a weary sinner who inscribed himself athirst, to render the proprietor liable to a fine of $50. Has the cat been belled, or where is pussy? The mice are clearly gaining confidence.

Among the wonders of our new Central Park it appears that we are to have in addition to the above ground objects of interest a subterranean curiosity, a cave having been discovered there last Saturday by one of the workmen, which promises to be of considerable extent.

On Saturday Judge PEABODY rendered a decision in the case of LOWBER *vs.* the Corporation. An order was obtained some time since requiring [illegible], the City Chamberlain, to appear before the Court and answer concerning the property of the defendants in his hands. Mr. WHITING, counsel for the Chamberlain, moved to dismiss the order. The Judge denied the motion.

The matter of the Mechanics' Banking Association came up again before Judge PEABODY on Saturday. The names of several additional persons were proposed for the Receivership of the Bank. ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., was appointed Receiver. He is required to file securities in the sum of [illegible].

The Court of General Sessions commences the September term with a calendar, including bail and prison cases, of nearly 150 cases. Judge RUSSELL will preside. It will be the liveliest time for Sessions Judges, lawyers and prisoners known for some time.

The monotony of matters at Quarantine has been enlivened considerably by the arrival of the *Atlantic* and the detention of her passengers. As no new cases, however, have occurred among them, they will be permitted to come up to the City to-day.

Those City and Brooklyn churches, which for three or four weeks past have been closed for repairs, were yesterday reopened to the public for Divine Worship, and were well attended. The Summer is now virtually ended, the clergy, at least those who are not sojourning in Europe, have returned to town, and by next Sunday nearly all the members of their congregation who are still rusticating, will be found in their accustomed pews.

New Propositions for a Quarantine.

For some years past the attention of the public has been annually called to consider the necessity of providing for the removal of the Quarantine station of this port from its present locality. Since the establishment was fixed where it now is, there has grown up around it a population as dense as that of many of the upper Wards of this City. For the most part this is made up of gentlemen doing business in New-York, who are daily passing through the atmosphere of the Quarantine grounds. These are at all times liable to be the victims of any contagious diseases which may be prevalent there, and, of necessity, must be the means of communicating such contagion to the City. Thus, for all practical purposes, the laws of Quarantine have become ineffectual for the protection of the public health, and the great objects sought to be attained by their enactment, almost, if not entirely lost sight of. Without a more secure isolation than is now possible at Stapleton, the yellow flag might as well be lowered at once, and the commerce of the port relieved from the burden of its maintenance.

Alarmed by the actual ravages of yellow fever which prevailed last Summer at the Quarantine station, and which extended to Brooklyn and threatened New-York, the people of those localities were more than usually earnest in demanding from the Legislature such action as would prevent, in the future, the possible recurrence of danger from infection, from which they had suffered so severely.

In response to these demands the Legislature enacted a law providing for the appointment of Commissioners, whose duty it was to select a suitable site for a Quarantine station, to erect there necessary and suitable buildings, which, when completed to the satisfaction of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, were to be used and occupied by those charged with protecting the public health of the port. Upon the completion of the works, the property now used was to be sold, and the proceeds paid into the the State Treasury. The passage of such a law was strenuously opposed by the mercantile community, who were averse to the increased inconvenience and expense to which they alleged this contemplated removal would subject them.

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. KING proceeded at once to discharge the difficult task assigned them. Sandy Hook seemed by general consent pointed to as the most desirable locality. In their application to the Legislature of New-Jersey for a cession of the judicial authority which that State exercised over the Hook, the Commissioners encountered the same opposition which had proved ineffectual before our Legislature. By facilities which were not at the command of the Commissioners—and assisted by the natural repugnance of the people of New-Jersey to cede jurisdiction to another State—the representatives of the mercantile community succeeded in securing a nearly unanimous rejection of the proposition. All hope of obtaining the Hook for the time being, had necessarily to be abandoned.

In attempting to obtain possession of Coney Island, apparently the next most practicable point, the Commissioners were equally unsuccessful. The title to the soil appeared to be vested in the people of the town of Gravesend, and they would not consent to the proposed location at a favorite bathing resort of so great a nuisance as the quarantine was admitted to be.

To the shoals of the Lower Bay and the shores of Staten Island the Commissioners were forced to confine their examination. In the exercise of their judgment they purchased a farm at Seguine's Point, at which place they proposed to locate the temporary accommodations required by section twenty-one of the law under which they were acting. The excitement and destruction of property which succeeded that purchase are well known. That excitement was largely fostered and encouraged by the same class who had already so much embarrassed the action of the Commissioners. The valuable buildings which were included in that purchase, and which were necessary as residences for the officers and employés of the new station, they could not replace. They had originally only $50,000 at their disposal. Of this, $23,000 was paid for the property, and nearly $10,000 more was exhausted in the payment of the Police. The most judicious and economical expenditure of the remaining moneys, would not erect necessary hospitals and residences. They were therefore forced to make a tender to the Commissioners of Emigration of such accommodations as they were enabled to provide. These the Commissioners of Emigration rejected, after a partial and very unsatisfactory examination. The motives which prompted and the causes which led to that rejection, are variously surmised.

With these surmises we shall not meddle, further than to say that the action of the Commissioners of Emigration appears, at best, to have been hasty and founded upon reasons entirely unworthy to be considered, in connection with a question of such vital importance.

Desirous of completing in full the duties involved in the law, the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine invited the State officers to examine what they had already done, and to consider a proposition looking to the preparation of a permanent location. This examination was made on Friday. As we understand it, the Commissioners propose: *First*—To complete the arrangements at Seguine's Point, so as to afford ample accommodations for all infectious or contagious diseases. *Second*—To construct on Orchard Shoal a block of storehouses in which to place all infected cargoes. This is declared to be perfectly feasible by competent engineers. *Third*—To retain the present [illegible] for Winter uses, and in which at all times to examine vessels from [illegible] ports. For this purpose it will be necessary to retain only a small plot of ground upon which to locate a residence and offices for the Health Officer. The remainder of the grounds could be sold, and the proceeds paid into the State Treasury.

These propositions seem well calculated to promote the objects sought to be attained by the formation of the Commission, with the least possible inconvenience to the interests involved. The only commerce that will be subjected to any change, will be that carried on during the Summer season with Southern ports. This is comparatively small, and would not be seriously diverted, were the restrictions made more burdensome than those to which they would be subjected under the new system it is proposed to establish. We presume the State officers will give to these propositions an immediate and careful consideration; and believing them to be eminently practical, we hope they will receive the indorsement necessary to their accomplishment.

The Burdell Habeas Corpus.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM BURDELL has one quality, usually considered a good one, that of perseverance. Her greatest enemy must admit as much in her favor. No sooner is one lawyer worn out in her service than she finds means to procure another. After exhausting the Bar of New-York, that of Boston comes zealously to her rescue. The "virtue of perseverance," however, is not always successful. There are exceptions, they say, to every general rule. So far, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's persistent effort to secure all, or some of HARVEY BURDELL's estate has failed of a happy result. It remains to be seen, if the law, or rather our administration of it, will refuse to admit her to the common privilege of bail. Some persons "live" by the badness of their character; Mrs. B., on the contrary, is in danger of pining away, perhaps dying in prison, in consequence of a bad reputation. For we cannot attribute to any other cause, the refusal of one judicial functionary after another to take bail for her appearance to answer the charge now pending against her, based upon evidence, so far *ex parte*, of District-Attorney HALL and others. Since the commitment by Police Justice DAVISON three several attempts have been made to obtain her enlargement on bail; one by *certiorari* to Judge DALY; the more informal appeal to Recorder SMITH; and now the application on *habeas corpus* to Justice PEABODY, of the Supreme Court. This latter attempt is, as yet, undecided, and, as the topics involved are of interest, far beyond considerations personal to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, we take the occasion to offer some comments in connection with them.

Whatever becomes of the injunction and other kindred writs, it is of the last importance that *habeas corpus* be preserved intact, and free from the intrusion of passion or prejudice. To that end, its true intent and object should be discriminated, and kept carefully and continually in view.

The *habeas corpus* was the invention of freemen, and well calculated to preserve freedom, by preventing undue encroachments on personal liberty. It is a peculiarly Anglo-Saxon institution, and flourishes wherever the common law prevails. Our statutes have preserved it to us in full integrity. "Every person (2 R. S. 797, § 35, 4 Ed.) committed, detained, confined or restrained of his liberty, within this State, for any criminal or supposed criminal matter, or under any pretence whatsoever," may prosecute the writ of *habeas corpus*. No Judge can refuse it when applied for by any one. It is granted to all with equal facility, and without expense.

Its aid is, perhaps, most frequently invoked in behalf of prisoners, under legal process, to test the legality of the arrest, commitment, or detention, and, when necessary, to prevent imprisonment beyond the intention and policy of the law. The object of arrest and imprisonment, under our system, is not to punish the delinquent, but to secure his forthcoming, to abide the punishment which may be inflicted by the sentence of the law, upon conviction. Therefore, it is proper to receive bail as a substitute for imprisonment when a recognizance will operate to secure the prisoner's appearance at the proper time. In determining this, a principal consideration is the nature of the crime laid to the charge of the man or woman under the law's restraint. In cases of misdemeanor it is, and has always been, a matter of course in England, as well as here, to receive competent bail, proportioned to the probable amount of the ultimate penalty. But when the punishment is either capital, or imprisonment may follow in the State Prison, for a crime involving moral turpitude, other considerations are involved, and the law proceeds upon the distinction in allowing or refusing bail. If capital, bail is not in general allowed. There are, however, exceptions to this. In England, the Queen's Bench, or any Judge thereof in vacation, may bail for "any crime whatever," according to the circumstances of each case, in the exercise of judicial discretion. The same ample right to bail for any offence was, as far back as 1825, fully admitted to reside in the Supreme Court of this State. And where, in case of felony, guilt is clear, and a lengthy and disgraceful imprisonment may follow conviction, there is a natural presumption that the accused will not appear and surrender himself to the demands of justice, to avoid a mere forfeiture of property; it is, therefore, the usual, and perhaps the safest course, in such cases, to refuse bail.

In England it is almost a legal maxim, that in *felony* bail shall be allowed only where the guilt or innocence of the prisoner is "indifferent," that is, doubtful. Where there is a reasonable doubt of guilt, bail is invariably admitted. But the British penal code is more severe than ours; it was founded in terror, ours in reformation. With us, the object is to make punishment certain in order to reform.

Our rule, as to admitting to bail in cases of felony, is substantially similar to that of England, and not less lenient. Where there is a reasonable doubt of guilt—not moral but *legal* guilt—it is the rule *here* to admit to bail. And it is a rule which controls the exercise of the "discretion" which passes, in cases of summary applications to bail, upon the character of the offence charged. For that discretion is a judicial one, not dependent upon individual caprice, or upon private, much less on [illegible] previously adjudged.

In this country the presumption is in favor of the prisoner. The whole theory of our criminal law is based on the idea, or principle, that the man under accusation of crime is innocent till proved guilty. If this is so, then a prisoner, in whose behalf application is made, is *prima facie* entitled to bail; and it lies with the people, through their prosecuting officer, to show circumstances to take the case out of the rule.

Our law furnishes to him, as well as to the accused, full opportunity to test the propriety of the commitment, with reference to the bailable character of the offence charged in it. The prisoner, as we have seen, may sue out the *habeas corpus* in his own favor, or have one taken out for him. And where that is done, the people, surely, for the sake of the principle involved, if not from a motive of mercy, should meet the demand fairly and honestly, and not in any quibbling capacity.

A main mission of *habeas corpus*, in this State, it would appear from our statutes, so explicit are they on the subject, is to secure this right to prisoners, when entitled to discharge from arrest on bail. The Revised Statutes (2 R. S., 801, § 58) declare: "If it appear that the party has been legally committed for any criminal offence, or if he appear by the testimony offered on the return, or upon the hearing thereof, to be guilty of such an offence, although the commitment be irregular, the Court, or officer before whom such party shall be brought, *shall* proceed to let such party to bail, if the case be bailable, and good bail be offered," &c.

It is also provided, (2 R. S., 800, § 53,) in order to facilitate a full examination into the grounds of commitment, "that the Court, or officer, shall, immediately after return, proceed to examine into the facts contained in such return, and into the *cause* of the confinement or restraint, whether the same shall have been upon commitment for any criminal or *supposed* criminal matter or not." To that end he may look beyond the commitment, into the affidavits or proofs taken before the committing officer, upon which the prisoner is held, and also, whenever (2 R. S., 802, § 64) material facts are set forth in the return, or the prisoner alleges, on oath, any facts to show the imprisonment unlawful, or that he is entitled to his discharge, the Court, or officer proceeds, by direction of the statute, in "a summary way," to hear all such allegations, &c., and dispose of the matter "as the justice of the case may require."

There is only one restraint placed by statute upon the hearing of *habeas corpus*, within this City and County, and that was alluded to, and an assumed objection growing out of it interposed by District Attorney HALL, in the pending application before Judge PEABODY, in behalf of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The objection was very properly overruled. As Mr. SMITH remarked, the provision in question was not at all pertinent.

It provides (Laws 1844, Art. 4, Sect. 4,) that the Judge, before whom the matter arising *here*, on *habeas corpus*, is heard, "shall, if the case be bailable, and the *amount of bail shall have been fixed* by the committing magistrate, only determine whether the party is lawfully committed, or is legally chargeable with the offence imputed, and shall not adjudicate upon the question of bail."

The simple and only question to be considered now by Judge PEABODY *seems* to be: Is there *uncertainty*, in law or fact, as to the *legal* guilt of the prisoner? If the case against her is not *prima facie* conclusive, if it admits of reasonable doubt, then she is entitled to bail. In arriving at a conclusion, his Honor will look into the depositions before the magistrate. To these he is restricted, except that circumstances of subsequent occurrence, bearing on the case, if presented by affidavit, may properly be taken into account; as, for example, the recent decision of Surrogate BRADFORD. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's previous unenviable notoriety is to his Honor, officially, an abstraction not to be taken into account at all. It is the general opinion that the Surrogate's decision, changed entirely the aspect of the pending charge against her. That charge is not predicable, certainly, of an estate which had or has no existence in fact or in law. But, then, the Surrogate's recent decision is only *pro hac vice*. She has her appeal from it, and it cannot be used in bar of any action, by way of ejectment, which she may hereafter bring to test her title to real estate of Dr. BURDELL.

Grand Jurors.

To-day is appointed by law for the annual meeting of the presiding Judges of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts, with the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, in order to prepare the Grand Jury list for the coming year. By law the Commissioner of Jurors is the clerk of this Jury Convention, but as Mr. ULYSSES D. FRENCH has been traveling in Europe for his health, it will be necessary to appoint another clerk *pro tem.* Upon being organized by the presence of a quorum of four members, the "Board" must "within fifteen days select from the Petit Jury lists furnished by the Commissioner of Jurors not less than 600 nor more than 1,000 persons to serve as Grand Jurors," who must be "intelligent citizens of good character." From the list finally thus made up are drawn by ballot every month the Grand Jurors of the county.

It is to be earnestly hoped that every member of this Board of Selection will attend and fulfill the first designs of the law. If the reports of the Court proceedings during the past year are to be relied upon, the Board will find a large number of persons on the list who regularly fail to attend and are fined.

It is a rare occurrence to obtain a full Grand Jury on the first day of term by reason of this absenteeship. All names of such offenders should be erased, and a list composed of gentlemen who are likely to perform duty punctually as well as faithfully. Grand Juries are usually in session only from 11 to 1 o'clock in each day, and the criminal business of the County should not suffer as well from negligence of duty as from omission. The practice has been hitherto to take men of elegant leisure, or who are prominent in business circles, and place them in Grand Jury service. But it may be a pertinent question to the Board of Selection whether these classes of "intelligent citizens" are not after all more niggardly in bestowing their time for the public good than others less prominent would be. For many years past the Grand Jury list has [illegible]

[illegible] therefore, the most [illegible] they may be [illegible]

Jenkins Among the Chivalry.

Our chivalric neighbors of the South pride themselves particularly upon their delicacy in dealing with all questions of social etiquette. Their respect for the "fair sex" rises, we are frequently assured, into a refined and even rarefied reverence. Improprieties of any sort never [illegible] the intercourse of the sexes, either in the homes or at the hotels of that sunny land, and the fantastic tricks which are too often played in the cities and the watering places of the "demoralized North," are seized upon with a kind of awful joy by our Southern cotemporaries, to be set before the astonished and horrified gaze of the Southern communities, just as the fatuous extravagancies of the inebriated Helots used to be exhibited *in terrorem* to the youth of Sparta by the countrymen of LYCURGUS. And it was not very long since, that "foul scorn" was hurled at divers Northern journals from the farther side of the line of Mason and Dixon, because the said journals had ventured to bestow some faint whispers of commendation upon the work of a traveler who had taken a few liberties of speculation with the manners and customs of the young ladies of Texas. Our audacious criticisms were rebuked by a frightful array of "retorts personal," borrowed chiefly from the animated "Summer Correspondence" of the Northern press.

We do not mean to defend either the cities, the watering places, or the "Summer Correspondence" of the North. We know, and we lament to know, that the average life of men and maidens at the hotels and the "Springs" of the North, is very far from being satisfactory to the philosophic observer, and that the average "Summer Correspondent" of the Northern journals is a very reprehensible creature, apt to be maudlin when he is not malicious, and delighting in twaddle when he cannot luxuriate in scandal. Had we been born and bred in Pilatka or Tuscaloosa; were we the overseer of fifty slaves, or the owner of five hundred, we could not shrink with a more unfeigned disgust than we now feel, from the insolent trifling with personal character, and the indecent exposure of private relations, which disgrace the columns of so many Northern journals during the season of the *villeggiatura*. We are perfectly willing to concede to our Southern *confrères* an unlimited "liberty of unlicensed printing" upon these subjects. If the satirists of the South can scarify our people into a keener sense of self-respect, and a more wholesome theory of social life, in Heaven's name let them fall to with fire and steel.

But we must at the same time beg them to remember the Greeks at their own doors, and to try their medicinal might upon their domestic patients before experimenting upon ourselves.

For if we are to put faith in the statements of so respectable a journal as the Charleston *Courier*, they don't "manage these things" much better at the South than at the North—at the White Sulphur of Virginia, than at the Saratogas of New-York, or the Newports of Rhode Island.

Under the caption of "Life at the White Sulphur," the *Courier* of Aug. 19 favors us with a very vivid picture of Southern men and maidens, which in boldness of the treatment and in the the style of the handling would do credit to the most, successful artists in the same "line of business" of whom New-York can boast.

Upon what Newport belle, for instance, was a transient immortality ever bestowed with touches more bewilderingly free, than those in which the *Courier's* correspondent brings before us a "sweet poetess of Texas," best known by the *nom de plume* of "H. M. Hardimann?"

> "Miss H. is the authoress of a romance called *The Free Flag of Cuba*, recently published by DEWITT & DAVENPORT. But this very lovely girl is too much admired as a woman to be spoken of merely as a writer. Indeed such is the influence of her sweet and attractive qualities, that those who know her best are apt to lose sight altogether of her genius, and to think of her only as the most lovely person that they have ever met. The purity, the tenderness, the piety, and the feeling of womanhood that pervades her writings have won for her the love of many. And those who have listened to the nightingale, try here to get a glimpse of the shy songstress. She presents in our eyes the most fascinating combination of qualities it is possible to put together. Of exquisite beauty—of manners the most unaffected—of temper the most gentle and tranquil. Her manner is distinguished by that delightful composure which is as free from insipidity as from trepidation or fluster. Reflection with her seems to supply the place of experience. Those clear blue eyes, from which she looks out 'with such a calm inquiry,' are by no means to be imposed upon; they detect at once the true meaning of the scene before her."

This miraculous young lady, before whom Northern publishers and Southern paragraphists bow with equal homage, has succeeded, we are further informed, in "soothing the savage breast" of the indomitable Colonel KEITT, and in reconciling that redoubtable Nullifier to the notion of a yoke. This information is so important to the whole country, which has for some time been agitated with convulsive fears of the mischief which this volcanic champion of State-Rights might be contriving against the next session of Congress, that we are almost tempted to overlook the indiscretion of the writer who promulgates it. No such excuse, however, occurs to us in mitigation of the audacity which goes on to liken "an elegant-lookin gwoman, whose home is Rose Bank, on the Yazoo River," to a contrast of "sunshine with moonlight," and avers that she is quite "indifferent" to a number "of carrier doves who never fail to appear before her with an olive-branch in their mouths," under which amazing trope we conjecture that our Southern Jenkins, himself a "carrier-dove" of the press, shadows sadly forth the fact of his own rejection by the "charming widow," "possessed of an ample fortune."

Nor can we attribute to any good motive the charge that "Lieut. MAURY" has got himself into such a preternatural state of mind that the "wisest and greatest of Europe cannot conjecture the limits to which his intellect may attain." We do not believe that distinguished savant has gone to such extravagant lengths even at the White Sulphur, nor can even the responsible authority of the *Courier* convince us that he is trying "to fix a new planet in the sphere of immortality," or that he can no longer discriminate between "wind" and "blood," "water" and "muscle," in the mad desire [illegible] to discover the current of [illegible]. What shall we say, too, to the [illegible] Col. PICKENS, of South Carolina, [illegible] "desperately in love with the tact, [illegible] the "uncontaminated mind and beautiful simplicity of Miss [illegible]." If the Carolinian Colonel [illegible] the Jenkins of the *Courier*, for making so free with him and with the [illegible] of "blank" beauties upon whom he is inflicting the sad old [illegible] that

> "Man wants [illegible]."

Really our Southern friends would seem to be keeping well abreast with the [illegible] and the "Summer Correspondence," and we must reiterate our hope that they would devote themselves to pulling up their own [illegible] rather than rush with a too thoughtless [illegible] to arrest our own precipitate and headlong course.

Academy of Music—[illegible].

To-night the Academy of Music opens for the season, under the direction of Messrs. [illegible] THALBERG and STRAKOSCH. The difficulties [illegible] for a time, seemed to threaten a postponement are at an end, and the lessees with their own company only are in a position to carry on the enterprise with vigor, and we hope success. Constant additions will be made to the operatic forces, and in a few weeks [illegible] and other artists, will be here. We shall then be in a position to enjoy a polyglot opera, the prima donna being Italian, the tenor, French, and the basso, German.

BELLINI's Opera of "La Sonnambula" has been selected for Signorina FREZZOLINI's début, which takes place to-night. It is a simple, natural, effective rôle, filled with passages of [illegible], which Mlle. FREZZOLINI will no doubt interpret with dramatic and musical force. The opera has the advantage of being popular with the public, and will attract a large audience. The lady's [illegible] on this occasion are Mr. [illegible], baritone, and Mr. [illegible], tenor—both new to our public, and said to be superior artists. The orchestra is under the direction of Mr. ANSCHUTZ.

A few facts in the history of Signorina FREZZOLINI may not be out of place here. That lady has been diversely lithographed, and [illegible], but the biographers have been [illegible], and the most the public has been able to gain, [illegible], is a very uncertain idea of the orthography of the prima donna's Christian name, which, at present, seems to be rapidly exhausting all the vowels of the English language without appearing satisfied with any in particular.

Some one—probably a lithographer or [illegible]—said that the true baptism of an artist [illegible] when her portrait appears in every shop window, and her name on every dead wall. Accepting this as true, we believe that the public's [illegible] ERMINIA FREZZOLINI.

If it be any comfort to know that the father of Mlle. FREZZOLINI was a basso of profound [illegible], we are happily in a position to announce this interesting fact. For many years he was [illegible] of all that was bad on the stage, bearing the obloquy and [illegible] of a variety of operatic wickedness with M. LABLACHE. Both [illegible] highly esteemed in Italy, and monopolized the villainy between them.

As the wildest mountain top has its flower, so the rugged basso had a child—a wild and [illegible] blossom of song, which he wore in his bosom with simple fondness, and presented to the world as the ERMINIA FREZZOLINI aforesaid. We are not informed that the possession of this treasure exercised any beneficial influence on the moral actions of the great basso's life. We believe that he continued to pursue a career of infamous oppression to [illegible] and afflicted innocence, and frequently encountered a violent death as a reward for his iniquity.

After having astonished a number of [illegible] individuals with the evidence of [illegible] and [illegible] raptures of delight from [illegible], and others, the little ERMINIA began to learn how to astonish the public, which, [illegible] was not by eating a large salary. She took lessons of Señor TACCHINARDI, and no doubt excited the wrath of that gentleman by throwing up her [illegible] and pouting, and wilfully singing out of time [illegible] ever she observed he was getting red in the face. TACCHINARDI was a man of much patience, however, and consequently a great teacher. In due time he confessed that his pupil had learnt all that he could teach, and consequently that she was ready for the stage. Her début followed quickly on this [illegible], and took place at Florence in [illegible]. It was a success of the most generous kind, and based [illegible] correct appreciation that at her subsequent engagement at La Scala, Milan, it was more than confirmed. Thus cordially welcomed into the realms of art by her own countrymen, it is not remarkable that Signorina FREZZOLINI has always entertained a sincere affection for an Italian public, and a natural disposition to appear before an audience which associated her with PASTA and MALIBRAN. And here we take occasion to remark that, contrary to the German idea, Italians really do know something about Italian opera. In the first place they produce the [illegible] the musicians for this peculiar kind of [illegible] and in the second place no other country does. Of course this affords no conclusive evidence that they know what they are about, or that they are half so clever as the Germans who do; still it is in a degree an extenuating circumstance, which ought to be remembered when the taste or the judgment of the Italian is called in question. It must, at least, be conceded that they have a vulgar partiality for the best operas and the best singers.

During three years Signorina FREZZOLINI sang in the principal theatres of Italy, and then having received flattering propositions from Vienna she proceeded to that city where a new ovation awaited her. *En route* for this capital an incident occurred which we commend to the especial attention and consideration of her professed biographers. Her carriage was stopped by brigands; not your common grizzly footpads of the Neapolitan frontier, but picturesque ruffians, with three watches, four pistols, two daggers and a carbine each. In fact, professional gentlemen got up like Mr. WALLACK, with a just and liberal idea of what the world expects from their class. A black dog accosted the lady, and in tones of melting sweetness, demanded, with gentlemanly indifference, her money or her life. The words had scarcely left his lips when he was observed to stagger, and press his hands anxiously to his noble brow. Another brigand (who only had two watches, three pistols, one dagger and a common gun) came to his assistance with a flagon of *eau de cologne*. In nervous accents he whispered two words in the ear of his comrade. Its effect was magical. All the brigands pulled off their hats, displaying heavy masses of the most lovely ringlets, and simultaneously bursting into a grand chorus, recognized LA FREZZOLINI as their Queen—for they had recognized her in spite of her not being disguised. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. BALFE has basely plagiarized this situation in his opera of the [illegible].

Mlle. FREZZOLINI's success in Vienna was but the commencement of a similar series of triumphs in other capitals. Wherever she went she was greeted with enthusiasm, not only as a vocalist, but as a tragedienne—as a lyric artist of the highest potency. At St. Petersburg she sang for three years in succession—from 1848 to 1850—receiving her engagement from RUBINI, who was at that time the Director of the opera, and a sufficient judge of the kind of music that would satisfy the exacting patrons of the Russian Metropolitan Theatre. Her career from this period is tolerably well known. She sang in London and in Paris, and in both cities distanced all rivals. It was in the latter city that Mr. ULLMANN succeeded in obtaining her from the jealous CALZADO, not, however, without paying a heavy premium. Few singers of recent times have created the *furore* which has attended the various impersonations of Signorina FREZZOLINI during the past five years in the French Metropolis. From the first she captivated the critics and the composers, [illegible] at a concert. The principal members of the Conservatoire and the Philharmonic Society, headed by BERLIOZ, presented her with an autograph testimonial, couched in the most impassioned terms of praise. She has maintained her position in spite of occasional indisposition, and can at any moment return to the French, the English or the Russian theatres, with the certainty of engagement on the principal [illegible].

To-night an American audience will have the opportunity of judging of her powers, [illegible] deeds of an artiste are simply [illegible]. They should be allowed to have no weight whatever in forming the judgment, for we do not want artists that have been good, but those that really are so.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—Miss MATILDA HERON [illegible] has closed her New-York engagement [illegible]. A new play, translated from the French by Miss HERON, will be presented on [illegible]. It is called "Fiammina," and [illegible] Mr. DAVENPORT, Mrs. HOEY, and Mrs. [illegible] as well as Miss HERON.

[illegible] THEATRE.—Mr. MURDOCH is an American [illegible] on the other side the Atlantic [illegible] appearing in FARQUHAR'S [illegible].

[illegible] GARDEN.—This prosperous and excellent [illegible] continues to ride smoothly on the [illegible] and to satisfy everybody. [illegible] Mr. NIBLO [illegible] "Aladdin," a work that has [illegible] months in preparation, and [illegible] in London.

[illegible] THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES MAT[illegible] will make his first appearance [illegible].

[illegible] NATIONAL THEATRE.—The "Lady of [illegible]" and the "Fury [illegible]" are on the bill for to-night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Another new piece will be presented to-night. It is from the pen of [illegible]. The principal characters are sustained by Messrs. WHEATLEIGH, [illegible] and Miss LAURA KEENE. The comedietta of "A Conjugal Lesson" will also be given.

[illegible]—Miss KATE SAXON, the popular and [illegible], has been engaged here and will appear to-night in the "Morning Call." The [illegible] "[illegible]" will also be given.

[illegible]—The WIZARD [illegible] his successful [illegible], he appears to-night in one of his extraordinary entertainments.

MATTERS IN VIRGINIA.

The Kansas Excitement at an End—The Defeated [illegible] at a Loss [illegible]—The Clerkship of the United States House of Representatives—Change in the Proprietorship of the South Side Democrat—The Crops in Virginia—The Contest Between Wise and Hunter—Prospect of a Split in the Democracy.

PETERSBURG, Va., Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

The Kansas excitement may now be said to be [illegible]. The most [illegible] of the fire-eating [illegible] in Virginia are silent upon the subject, [illegible] no doubt, that such an agitation would not be [illegible] with the possibility of their existence [illegible] of an overwhelming conservative [illegible]. This ultra policy was first conceived in a [illegible] and disappointment, arising from [illegible] of the originators to secure office, but [illegible] its early demise might reasonably be expected. The truth is, [illegible] of opposition raised by these ultras to the course of Gov. WALKER, [illegible] the [illegible] effectually and [illegible] conservative public opinion of the commonwealth. So far as I have been able to ascertain, nine-tenths of the people of Virginia were decidedly opposed to this war upon the Administration, [illegible] are exceedingly deceptive if a heavy retribution will not come upon the heads of those [illegible]. The more it is insisted on, the more repugnant does it become, [illegible]. Every politician who has based his [illegible] upon that issue is now, I understand, beginning to regret his course, and would now [illegible] with the Administration Party. But I imagine they will find it too late, for the law of [illegible] attaches to every individual who took an active part in this movement. Had the sentiments of the members of Congress who sided with the opposition in this Kansas excitement been known before their election, I have no doubt they would be left to enjoy the sweets of private life for all future time. There are a few known to be opposed to the Administration upon this question, but I venture to say they will not pursue that opposition actively, for they know enough by this time of the sentiments of their constituents on that head to satisfy them of the dangers of such a course.

The [illegible] excitement which the Kansas question afforded being now removed, the ultras will [illegible] feel at a loss for some new food for agitation. They cannot with any consistency turn round and support an administration which they have so bitterly denounced. I am inclined to think they are looking hopefully forward to the forthcoming vindication by Gov. WALKER of his Kansas policy, in expectation of finding therein some loop-hole through which to escape the odium attaching to their course [illegible]. But assured that this document, when it does appear, will be closely analyzed, and if no plea for a [illegible] will be presented, that of misunderstanding as to his object in the pronunciamento which he has made, will be seized upon. But whether the friends of the Administration will be content with this is a question. They have betrayed their feelings, and have endeavored to do all the injury in their power, and this resort will justly be regarded as one of necessity. In other words, they pursued the warfare until forced by the pressure of public opinion to abandon it. True, they were not sincere, but this [illegible] to aggravate than extenuate their guilt. The would-be leader of the faction, Mr. PRYOR, is, I understand, somewhere up the mountains brooding [illegible] over the false step which he has taken. He has few to condole with him, judging by the [illegible] now prevalent in Virginia; nor has he [illegible] of this. Six months hence will reveal to him in a clear and unmistakable manner the im[illegible] of his course. If he would learn from it a [illegible] discretion, he should not regret that step; [illegible] there lived a man who needs common prudence and a little judgment, it is he. His whole [illegible] journalist has been characterized by an uninterrupted series of blunders. His capacity is limited entirely to the mere matter of writing, and is [illegible]. In matters requiring judgment and discretion he may be set down as a perfect nonentity. His course with reference to the Administration in the Kansas matter, will be his death-blow in [illegible] all I have heard to-day.

I have heard considerable talk in this city since my arrival here, regarding the Clerkship of the United States House of Representatives, for which, I am informed, BANKS, of the South-Side Democrat, is a candidate. It was this fact, no doubt, which led to the interest in this matter which I have seen manifested here. I have been informed by some members of Congress of the active exertions which he is making to secure this office, and I have ascertained here that fully nine-tenths of his time is devoted to canvassing, to the almost entire neglect of his paper. The Democracy in this district are said to be very much dissatisfied with the manner in which the paper is conducted, and many of them, I was told, seriously contemplate a withdrawal of their support from it if some change in its conduct does not take place. From all I have heard, I do not hesitate to say that never was such a wild goose chase known as that of BANKS for the Clerkship of the U. S. House of Representatives. It is, in fact, deemed the utmost impertinence on his part, to seek for it, when there are many others anxious to get it, who have strong claims upon the party. He has done, for, as I understand, he has been far more than remunerated for any little service which he has ever rendered. I have heard one individual very [illegible] remark, that he had better attend to his little paper than be wasting his time in the hopeless pursuit of office.

I was told to-day that BANKS has sold his share of the Democrat to a Mr. DEWITT, who was formerly associated with JOHN M. DANIEL, in the Richmond Examiner. This course was, doubtless, necessitated by the dissatisfaction among the Democracy, to which I have referred. But it appears strange, in view of the fact, that BANKS will deprive himself of the chief means by which he could render a service to his party, and the only basis upon which to found a claim to the office for which he now seeks. The paper afforded the only passport to party favor that he could present, for personally he is said to have no influence. He may possibly have sold his interest under an assurance that his election to the post to which he so [illegible] aspires, was beyond a question. Happy conceit, in truth!

The crops in Virginia, so far as I can see and ascertain, are exceedingly promising. The corn crop will be an abundant one, and the tobacco crop is represented as likely to yield a fair average. It is far superior to what was expected some month or six weeks ago, and as a general thing above the average yield of the last and previous year. The prospect of a plenty of all kinds of produce is looked to hopefully.

The contest between Governor WISE and Senator HUNTER, for the United States senatorship, is waxing very warm. I have ascertained during my travels in Virginia, that the friends of both are actively at work, drumming up for the contest next Winter. WISE is said to have decidedly the advantage in the race, [illegible] the [illegible] Kansas question, which, it is said, will be the issue of this [illegible]. He is for the Administration, while HUNTER is against it. But I am told the friends of the latter would fight [illegible] such an issue, seeing how [illegible] the Anti-Administration policy is becoming. His chief organs having assumed that position, however, he will be kept to it until he makes a formal avowal to the contrary.

Should WISE be successful, it is probable the Hunter party will go over body and bones to the disunionists, and engage with them in building up an ultra Southern party for 1860. But it is a matter of doubt whether enough could be found in Virginia to constitute even the nucleus of such a faction, and it is no less doubtful whether the people, from any cause, especially so trifling a one as the selection of one individual over another, to whom they may be more favorable, would be induced to abandon those principles of conservatism which have always distinguished the masses in the Old Dominion. I do not think, whatever chagrin may be felt by a few at HUNTER'S defeat, that a result of this kind will follow.

The New-England Firemen's Muster.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The Firemen's muster and trial took place to-day, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. About four thousand Firemen were in procession, and the city is thronged with upwards of twenty thousand strangers from all points. The annual celebration of the Worcester Fire Department took place, upon which occasion Mayor RICHARDSON delivered a short and appropriate address, after which the companies separated to receive the visiting companies.

To-day about sixty companies appeared in procession, and the streets presented a scene of unusual brilliancy and commotion. After passing through several of the principal streets the companies proceeded to the Park, where every convenience had been prepared for the trial of the engines. Precisely at one o'clock the signal was given to commence the tournament, when Merrimack engine, No. 4, of Lowell, made by HUNNEMAN, of Boston, led off with a stream of 170 feet in height. The playing was proceeded with with the greatest spirit, the companies in their marks from 180 to 128 feet, from No. 1 to 37, (at which point I am forced to close my letter,) with the exception of [illegible], No. 5, of Manchester, made by HUNNEMAN, which forced the water 180 feet high. The engines on the ground represented the builds of HUNNEMAN, HOWARD & Co., Boston; BUTTON, Waterford, N. Y.; JEFFERS, of Pawtucket, R. I.; and AGNEW, Philadelphia. The companies came mostly from country towns and villages, and exhibited much skill and experience in managing "der machine." The greatest good order and harmony prevailed throughout the occasion, and the whole affair reflects much credit upon all concerned in it.

The prizes were one of $500, $300, $100, $75, $50, and the arrangements were in able hands. The $75 prize was given by Mr. TIFFANY, who also gave the company a collation at his house. The city appropriated $500, and the rest of the amount was contributed by the Worcester Fire Department.

The day has been all that could be desired; calm, and no wind stirring to mar the streams as they were sped heavenward.

This evening is devoted to a Ball, and from the arrangements made it cannot fail to be a brilliant and happy affair.

Detail in regard to this matter has been out of the question, and you must therefore excuse my brief mention. I can only say it has been a grand affair throughout, and its results will prove of benefit to the interests of the New-England Firemen generally, by inaugurating an era of good fellowship—the bands of which will strengthen with time.

Yours in haste, AQUIDNEK.

Swill-fed Cows in New-York and its Environs—Slaughter of the Innocents—A Hint for the Grand Jury.

In the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 19th and 20th ult., we gave a full report of some horrible disclosures made before the Board of Health, Brooklyn, the result of which has been to prevent the enormity of a private speculator obtaining the suspension of an ordinance of that City, to enable him to re-erect one of those shocking nuisances and poison-factories—a cow-stable in connection with a distillery. The existence, at all, of such establishments in this City and in Brooklyn is truly a marvel after the exposures that have been made; and the extent of this evil is fearful to contemplate.

In the late investigation at Brooklyn, it was shown that cows kept in distillery stables contract a peculiar disease sooner or later; in fact, so fatal and universal is it that a man keeping twenty-five cows constantly on hand, lost forty in a year. This would give each, on an average, about six months to live. That the disease of which they die is consumption, it being found after death that their lungs had lost all vitality—become "a putrid black mass." That a cow in a natural or normal condition could not live in such an atmosphere and on such food long enough to make it pay; and they are, therefore, on being first taken into the stable, *inoculated* with the *poisonous* putrid matter from the dead cows!

The question whether the milk from such wretched, diseased animals is fit for human food, has been answered by the most competent witnesses, in the most conclusive manner.

In 1850, one EDWARD LOUGHRAN, a milkman who kept his cows at that time in the extensive stables on Eighteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, in this City, brought an action against Mr. DANIEL D. HOWARD, then proprietor of the Irving house, to recover the balance of a pretty long "milk score," viz: $900.50. Mr. HOWARD defended the action on the ground that he had contracted for country milk, from cows grass-fed in summer, and fed on hay and vegetables in the winter. But the plaintiff had kept his cows at the distillery stables, and as soon as he discovered that, he had discontinued to deal with him; that the milk was impure and unhealthy, and that he had already been overpaid the value. He therefore claimed to recoup to the amount of $1,000 damages.

The action was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge WOODRUFF, commencing on the 19th day of December, and lasted for three days. Considerable excitement was created at the time, which, however, as has been the case in every successive exposure of the evil, soon died away, and distillery stables have ever since continued to flourish and be patronized to an enormous extent, as we shall presently show.

On the trial of that action testimony was adduced that the distillery-fed milk was deleterious to health; and among other witnesses Dr. A. K. GARDNER proved that he knew the stables; that the cows kept there by the plaintiff and others were fed on hot swill and occasionally a wisp of hay, but this after a while they could not chew, *as their teeth dropped out.* Once in the stable, they never came out so long as they gave milk and lived; that the quantity of milk given when the cows were fed and stimulated by this food, was greater than that given by grass or grain-fed cows—but the quality was much inferior, containing from 30 to 50 per cent. less of nutritious properties. He had analyzed some. It took much longer to mingle with other bodies than pure milk did, and became a foreign substance in the stomach, causing—particularly in children—vomiting and indigestion. He had reason to believe, from his own observation and what he had heard from other physicians, that the use of it frequently caused cholera infantum, marasmus, wasting away, or consumption, and scrofula.

The cows were affected, also, by disease in the hoof, so that they could not stand. Butchers could tell the meat of such cows, blindfolded, by its *bad odor.*

The tallow, which in a healthy cow would weigh thirty pounds, would not, from one of these, weigh more than seven or eight pounds.

Dr. GRAHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine, on matters connected with the health of the City, testified that such Committee had made a report on the subject; and that he had seen *hundreds of cases of diseases in children* where he had no doubt the principal cause was the drinking of this kind of milk.

Professor REID, Chemist, had analyzed several specimens. The component parts, or ingredients, were *the same as in pure milk, but the proportions so different* as to render the milk unhealthy.

Dr. GRISCOM said it was decidedly unwholesome. His experience had been particularly as to infants from six months to *three or four years of age.*

The confectioner proved that the pastry was frequently spoiled by the bad quality of the milk supplied by plaintiff, and that it would not make ice-creams.

The Judge, in his charge, characterised the system as one of great *fraud*, and a matter deserving the serious consideration of the authorities. The result was a verdict for the defendant, Mr. HOWARD, the Jury having been unanimous on the final vote. The plaintiff prudently paid the costs, not choosing to hazard an appeal.

Besides these witnesses, other scientific men have borne testimony to the same purport in even stronger language; Dr. [illegible], Dr. [illegible], Dr. [illegible], and others.

Many physicians do not hesitate to attribute to the general use of this destructive article of food the frightful disproportion which the records of mortality in this City and Brooklyn exhibit, as compared with other places. Half the deaths being those of infants under five years old, and more than one-fourth of each [illegible] are under one.

In many cases, it is said, the symptoms of poisoning by swill-milk are so obvious that the physicians at once impute it to this cause, and prohibit the use of milk entirely; such cases are to be found authentically reported in medical works.

We will now inquire into the extent of this evil, and when we have ascertained that and the enormous rate of profits derived from it, we may perhaps find some clue to the reason why this iniquitous trade flourishes in defiance of morality, justice and law.

Without going fully or minutely into the statistics, we may state that of the milk used in New-York and Brooklyn not one-third is pure country milk, two-thirds and upwards being supplied from cows fed upon distillery-swill in this and the adjoining cities.

Twice as many persons are engaged in the sale of the swill-milk as in that of the country milk—the one being computed at 250, the other at 500.

By a computation made in 1853, there were 4,000 cows kept on this island; of these 2,000 were in stables attached to distilleries, and the rest were in stables to which the swill is brought in carts.

In Brooklyn (in the two Districts) there are not less than eight or nine thousand cows fed almost entirely upon swill. The only pure milk used in that city is about 3,000 quarts brought in daily by the Long Island Railroad, and perhaps 4,000 more procured from Orange County and elsewhere. Of the swill-milk manufactured in Brooklyn, about five thousand quarts are daily brought into this City by the ferry-boats.

In Jersey there are about one thousand cows fed upon grains from breweries, and swill conveyed from this City, principally by the Hoboken Ferry. Like the swill, the grains are destitute of nutritious qualities, and are regarded as very little better.

We thus see there are at least 13,000 cows constantly kept from which this swill-milk is extracted. The number of dairy or country cows from which we obtain our supplies, is about 10,000, but we have seen that the forced yield of swill-fed cows is much greater, and it is the same at all seasons.

The amount of pure milk supplied in 1851 was, as nearly as could be ascertained, thirty-six millions of quarts, and the cost was $1,800,000, of which $145,000 was paid for transportation; while the produce from the swill-stables was 65,700,000 quarts, and the amount paid by the citizens of New-York, Williamsburg and Jersey, for this worse than trash was THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The profits of the Swill-milk Dealers are about two-thirds greater than those of the honest country farmer who supplies the genuine article, notwithstanding the great losses of stock, by death, which the former calculate upon.

The stands in those stables are rented to milkmen who keep various numbers of cows, the swill is supplied by pipes to a large trough, and for the rent and swill the owner pays six cents a head per day. This swill is sometimes quite hot, and a new comer will not and cannot touch it. The animal naturally revolts at the horrible stuff, and requires some days before it can touch it; but in the course of a week or two it becomes accustomed to it, and finally drinks it with evident relish. The swill is a strong stimulant, and the appearance of the animal after a few weeks is very much analogous to that of a human being shattered and bloated by the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

Of this swill, every 24 hours, each cow consumes 30 or 50 gallons, and their yield varies from 5 to 25 quarts of (so-called) milk daily. Allowing 12 quarts to be the average for nine months, (if they live so long,) and the price 5 cents a quart, one animal would bring in $160 in that period—add $40 for the water used in the dilution, and the profit shown is enormous. One hundred cows will yield $70 a day, of which $20 will cover all the expenses.

LONG ISLAND.

Supplying Brooklyn with Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is an old French maxim, which affirms that an —— can deny more in an hour than a hundred philosophers can prove in a hundred years.

It must certainly have been plain enough that the object of my communication was to provoke inquiry by that public who are called upon for $600,000 more—if, indeed, there was not already too much labor and money in course of expenditure.

Calculations of engineers are subject to the same fallibility as other men's, and are somewhat proverbial for uncertainty; nor are they professionally expected to know more of the natural laws of the universe than other reflecting and investigating men. Phenomena may be known to very ordinary minds that may have escaped their observation—and a phenomenon of such sort seems to be the supply of water on Long Island. It is not governed entirely by the 30 to 37 inches of rain per annum, which would give a larger quantity than stated by Mr. STODDARD. What does "Citizen" suppose would be the limits of the number of wells which would be supplied with water on any square mile of the thickly populated portion of Brooklyn? Does he think it would be no more than 800,000 gallons per day? It is an absolute fact that much more is now drawn from equal areas, and that it might be multiplied ten times, no practical well-digger will deny. All of "Citizen's" authorities have halted over the query—How long will it last? And are we not drawing out a limited supply stored up in a saturated soil? Yes! and we are burning coal in our grates, our furnaces and our manufactories with almost a ferocity of consumption—knowing *that the supply is limited*, and *will not last more* than 100,000 years or so. What a reckless people! Is it not sufficient for us that there is an abundant supply of water for the present generation already stored up in the soil, and that the public living in some remote year could continue and extend the plan infinitely.

It is not the feeble idea of draining any individual mile square of surface water that your correspondent ever entertained. A glance at the philosophy of the "main spring" (as the inclined plane of saturated soil *is called by old residents of Long Island,*) would satisfy "Citizen," or his eminent authorities, what natural plan would suggest itself, viz: To cut off not only the flow of annual rains at its nearest approach to the surface, or near the level of high water, but by tapping the immense reservoir that lies below, and whose contents—the pressure and weight of the ocean and of the Island itself—would cause to seek relief at the lowest bent.

"Citizen" must be either insincere or not quite sane to assert that a channel of one mile in length, excavated below the level of high water, would be limited by the surface supply of a mile square.

Engineering calculations have fixed the quantity of water which must flow from Baisley's Pond—without allowing for the vast increase that would follow the excavation of the same area at or near to high water. Wise economy, it seems, would have dictated the completion of the works only to this point until experience has tested the abundance of supply, without the expensive canal or more expensive conduit beyond. Certainly this generation would never have found the need of extension.

To some personal matters it hardly seems necessary to refer. While truth is the object, the individual is of small consequence. You, Mr. Editor, (I suppose to give me a friendly introduction,) added the "official" to my name.

As to the fractures of the aqueduct, SOLON ROBINSON, of the Tribune, Mr. PARDEE, of strawberry memory, and myself, saw a fracture of some 30 to 50 feet from the unfinished end of the conduit, which some gentlemen employed upon the works informed us had occurred several times, and he said serious apprehensions of increased difficulties did "alarm" the contractors. I repeat the assertion with the addition which the succeeding sentence supplied the lines of in my last communication.

There are no springs or rivulets on this portion of Long Island except at or near the level of high water. The hills do not supply them. There are none around the base of the hills, and my acquaintance *with the topography of the Island, is somewhat* intimate. Land springs, or such as flow only part of the year, rivulets that are running water only immediately succeeding heavy rains or during the continuance of surface water in a peat bog; or, a block of low lots surrounded by streets raised to a high grade, do not enter into my calculations. I have read Mr. STODDARD'S pamphlet, I have read Mr. MCALPINE'S report, and I did read that Dr. LARDNER said: that steam navigation of the ocean was impracticable. I endeavored modestly, Mr. Editor, to cause the public to reflect if $600,000 more of tax burdens were necessary, and I hope with due appreciation of my own moderate ability to sustain all I have ever said or written.

THOS. W. FIELD.

A BOARDING HOUSE FROLIC—STABBING.—A bloody encounter occurred at the boarding-house No. 108 York-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. It appears that JOHN REARDON, THOS. MACKLEY and HENRY PENNINGTON occupied the same room, and during the night they got into a fight, the origin of which does not appear. During the fight, which was very [illegible], [illegible] a large screw driver and stabbed REARDON severely in the back and arm, and MACKLEY on the arm, and [illegible] breast. Capt. KING, with officers [illegible] and MCLAUGHLIN of the Second Precinct, came in at this time and arrested [illegible] and PENNINGTON and committed them for examination. Drs. YOUNG and OTTERSON dressed the wounds of the injured men, and they were not considered in a dangerous condition last evening.

☞ The Brooklyn Public Schools will reopen to-day. The school-houses have been cleaned, repainted and set in complete working condition.

MILITARY.—The National Guard, Company A, 14th Regiment, Captain HORACE A. SPRAGUE, has recently been organized as an independent battalion, and the following officers elected:

Major—HORACE A. SPRAGUE.

Adjutant—WILLIAM [illegible].

Company Officers—First Company—Captain, EDWARD [illegible]; First Lieutenant, GEORGE DAVIS; Second Lieutenant, JOSEPH HYDE.

Second Company—Captain, ROBERT JOHNSON; First Lieutenant, THOMAS [illegible]; Second Lieutenant, J. D. MCCLOSKEY.

The command numbers eighty men, and it is the intention to form a regiment equal in drill and discipline to the 7th Regiment.

Captain SPRAGUE'S company will retain its position in the 14th Regiment.

The first parade of the new battalion will take place on the 22d of February next.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday evening, William Bogert fell from a Greenwood car, in Court-street, Brooklyn, and had his skull fractured and leg broken, just below the knee. He was taken to the Hospital by the Police of the Third Precinct.

James Murray, while at work on Robinson's wharf, Brooklyn, Saturday, had his skull fractured by an iron bar falling upon it. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Edward Flaherty fell from an upper story of one of the Atlantic Basin stores, Saturday, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his residence, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Hicks-street.

Wm. Bissell fell from a building in Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, Friday, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to his residence, No. 178 Park avenue, by Officers Ulber and McLaughlin, of the Fourth Precinct.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of HUGH KELLY, killed on Sunday morning last in front of No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon from the late residence of deceased on Front-street. There were nearly 1,000 persons present, and the remains were followed to the Flatbush Cemetery by a large concourse of friends. The deceased was 21 years of age, worked in the navy yard, and was much esteemed by his associates.

ANOTHER DISHONEST CLERK.—JOHN MYERS, clerk to Mr. DUNN, butcher in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was arrested by Officer HANOVAN, of the First Precinct, Saturday, on a charge of appropriating money to his own use, belonging to his employer. He was caught in a trap set for him, and some $70 were found on his person.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named PATRICK CARROLL was arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday, by officer EVANS of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of attempting to rob CHRISTIAN FAN[illegible] on Franklin avenue. The accused was committed by Justice MORENHOUSE.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—The wife of SAMUEL JASON, residing near North First and Grand streets, Brooklyn, retired to rest Saturday night, apparently in good health, and was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Coroner SNELL will hold an inquest to-day.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.—The Americans of the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated ROBERT MARSHALL, ropemaker, for Alderman. Mr. A. J. DYGERT, nominated by the German Democrats, refuses to be a candidate.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a young child was found in a privy vault in South Brooklyn, Saturday, under circumstances which induce the belief that the child was alive when deposited there. Coroner SNELL has the case in charge.

☞ In one of the Brooklyn Police Courts (Justice FIELDS') 118 cases were tried during the month of August.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ Officer BALDWIN, of Bridgeport, Conn., informs us that the son of JOSEPH M. EMERY, of No. 49 Third-avenue in this City, was drowned in Bridgeport on Thursday last.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The account in the *Evening Post*, on Saturday, of a garroting affair in Jersey City, is a fabrication.

SEPT. 6, 1857. TRUTH.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—Several days ago, the baggage master on one of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains, saw a couple of "fancy gentlemen" get off at this place. Since that time he has been on the lookout for them, as he always perceived that they were at the dépôt whenever his train was in. Yesterday afternoon as the 2:10 down train arrived, these two "gentlemen" mingled with the crowd. Luckily the baggage master who knew them was on hand, and closely watching their movements, caught one abstracting a porte monnaie from a lady's pocket. The rogue was immediately taken in charge, together with his confederate, and detained until this morning, when they were brought up before Justice MOODY. The trial was, however, adjourned until to-morrow morning, in order to let the prosecution obtain more witnesses. The pickpockets, in the meantime, have taken up their quarters at the Broad-street Hotel.—*Bridgeport Standard, Sept. 4.*

☞ The passengers upon the stages running through Washington-street, Hoboken, on Sundays have, in many cases, acted in a manner to cause complaint by citizens. The authorities notified the owners that it would not be allowed and that they must prevent it. Accordingly yesterday all was comparatively quiet and orderly.

DROWNED.—On Friday the wife of MATTHEW DALY, who is employed as a watchman on board of the barges lying in the cove near Hoboken, fell overboard and was drowned. Her body had not been recovered yesterday. They live on board of the barges.

STREET ROBBERY.—An elderly lady while walking in South Seventh-street, Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, was pushed down by a man clad in the dress of a laborer, who snatched her purse containing $6, with which he escaped.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday, during Church hours, a dwelling house at the corner of Grove and Mercer streets, was entered by burglars, and a quantity of silverware, jewelry and clothing were taken away.

☞ The Public Schools of Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, New-Brunswick and generally throughout the large towns of New-Jersey will reopen to-day.

DR. UHL INDORSED.—The *Medical Monthly* for September (Drs. EDWARD H. PARKER and J. H. DOUGLAS, Editors,) endorse fully the course of Dr. UHL in the part he performed in the Cunningham bogus baby production. "His position," says the *Monthly*, "was a trying one, but he has acquitted himself manfully in it, and the thanks, not only of the medical profession, but of the community, are justly due to him for aiding the officers of justice so efficiently, though at so great a personal sacrifice."

A Card.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of this morning I find it stated that I was discharged from the Second Ward Station-House by Justice BRENNAN. This is entirely a mistake on the part of your reporter, as Justice BRENNAN placed me in the custody of an officer, to appear in the morning before the Police Court at the Tombs. Upon an examination before Justice OSBORNE, in the morning after the occurrence, Judge OSBORNE decided to dismiss the complaint against me, thus exonerating me from all cause for censure.

Yours, PATRICK DUFFY.

THE NAVAL COURTS—CASES TO COME UP.—On Monday the three Naval Courts will be fully organized for the prompt transaction of business. The remaining cases have been prepared by Mr. CARLISLE, so as to be acted upon more systematically and yet with more dispatch than before the recess:

Lieutenant George B. Gray and Passed-Midshipman March, before the First Court; Charles Winder, Esq., Judge Advocate.

T. M. Blount and P. Phillips, Esqs., counsel for applicants.

Lieutenants Abbott and Williamson, before the Second Court; Charles Albert, Esq., Judge Advocate.

Commander Samuel Lockwood and Lieutenant *Glasson, before the Third Court; R. M. Little, Esq.,* Judge Advocate.

T. M. Blount and P. Phillips, Esqs., counsel for applicants.—*Wash. States, Sept. 5.*

MUTINY AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA.—We are sorry to hear that the 39th Regiment is by no means at this moment in a proper state of discipline. The approaching removal to Quebec, and expected order to sail for India, are viewed with great disfavor, and desertions have of late become so numerous, as to render confinement in barracks for some days past necessary. This has led to murmurs, and in many instances cries of insubordination. Every means of a gentle character has been used to quell this mutinous spirit so dangerous to military discipline, but we cannot say to what extent they have succeeded. It is not the time now to trace the causes that have lowered the character, of late, of this, formerly one of the most gallant and faithful regiments of the line; but we trust they will be inquired into and obviated for the future.—*Montreal Argus.*

Homicide by a British Officer in Montreal.

From the Montreal Argus.

On Thursday evening, an affair took place in the St. Ann's suburbs, which terminated in the death of a man named DUNPHY. It seems that, for some time, a picquet of one or three officers has nightly gone the rounds of that ward with police, in search of soldiers absent from roll-call in the evening. On Thursday evening, Lieut. TRYAN was dispatched on that duty, and applied to the Chief of Police, Capt. HAYS, to supply him with a few men to enable him to search such houses as he might believe harbored deserters from his regiment. This Capt. HAYS did not feel authorized to grant, and Lieut. TRYAN then wished him good night, and said he would go by himself. While in Griffintown, he saw come out of a tavern, two men, each carrying a bundle, whom he overheard speaking of going to the United States. Lieut. TRYAN accosted them, and charged them with being deserters; this brought on disturbance; the men struck Lieutenant TRYAN, who declared himself an officer on duty, and armed; threatening that if attacked he would fire in self-defence. To show himself in earnest, he fired one barrel of a revolver in the air, declaring that the others were loaded. Being attacked and struck down, he fired twice, and the balls passed through the body of DUNPHY, one of his assailants, a man aged about 24 years, who died in a very short time after receiving the wound. The Police came up to the scene of conflict and saved Lieutenant TRYAN from inevitable destruction, as the crowd was both numerous and furious. He surrendered himself to the Police, by whom he was taken into custody, and is so retained awaiting the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, which assembled yesterday afternoon at the New Court House. Such, so far as we have been able to gather them, are the particulars of an affray which has created much regret throughout the city. In the present state of the inquiry we forbear all comment on the case.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For Fall of 1857,
NOW READY
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,
No. 441 Broadway (between Grand and Canal sts.)

Those wishing to fit out their boys for school during the present month, will find a splendid assortment for fine or common wear, now ready; and they are receiving additions from their manufacturing department daily.

The custom department is also well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

TOMATOES, PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, &C., for winter. Now is the time to put them up. If you have never made use of "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars," you will find them all that can be desired for the purpose. For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent of Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

SEPTEMBER.

Month of the harvest!—dear to all
The heartroots speaking of the Fall!—
Dear are thy leaves of changing hue,
And thy warm heaven of clouded blue;
And, best of all, the softer glow
With which thy purpling sunsets flow.

Our soberer walks are brown and strewn
With rose-leaves, flushing red in June;
Nor can the garden's colors vie
With those that decked it in July;
And all the wandering winds are fraught
With scents less sweet than August brought.

But still, September, rich and brown,
Thy mantle trails o'er plain and down;
And 'neath thy touch the forests old
Flame, livened fared and gold;
While Earth, in soberer garb, prepares
Her breast for Winter's frosty hairs.

Oh month! these changes of the year
All counsel wisdom to our ear.
They say, "Get suits to suit the Fall;"
Upon the SMITHS of FULTON call.
Plaids, Tweeds, and Stripes—September's livery!
But, linens!—Ugh—how cold and shivery!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

ATTENTION!
Wonderful Bargains, English Carpets.
Velvets, 9s.; Brussels, 6s., 7s., 8s.
50,000 yards beautiful Ingrains from auction.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

"The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWITTY.

New-Orleans, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York, granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an *industrious woman* can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Wigs and Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

"BY HOOK AND BY CROOK," REPLIED friend Davis to my inquiry how he was living during the absence of his family? Explained by saying that he took his meals at J. H. CROOK & CO.'S, No. 136 Washington-st., where he found the best of fare at marvellously low prices.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. 5 years' lease of store for sale.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH! Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. Durno's Catarrh Snuff. One box for 21 cents—Four boxes for $1, by
J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 83 State-st., Albany.

GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY SEWING MAchines are now justly admitted to be superior to all others for family use. We advise all wishing to purchase such an instrument to call at their salesroom, No. 495 Broadway, before purchasing.

DIED.

FARRAR.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 5, SIMON FARRAR, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, George C. Farrar, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway. The remains will be taken to New-Hampshire for interment.

TAAKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 6, BERTHA AMALIA, wife of G. W. Taaks, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 101 1st-place, Brooklyn, at 3½ o'clock this (Monda) afternoon.

PETERS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, HUGH A. PETERS, aged 46 years, late of the city of New-Orleans, La.

WELLS.—In St. Albans, Vt., on Monday, Aug. 17, NOAH BURRALL WELLS, in the 64th year of his age.

LUDINGTON.—At Kenosha, Wis., on Friday, Sept. 4, Mr. LEWIS LUDINGTON, of Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., aged 73 years.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
NO. 49 JOHN-STREET, COR. DUTCH-STREET,
NEW-YORK.
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
PORCELAIN DOOR KNOBS, LOCKSMITHS' AND BELL HANGERS' MATERIALS,
PLATED HINGES, ESPAGNLETTE BOLTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—AT LOWEST PRICES.

SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, in its most painful forms, &c. &c. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these, as well as all diseases of the blood; King's evil, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas, and the most virulent diseases of the blood, are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases, in this City alone, can be seen at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents a bottle.

SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
MANUFACTURERS OF
[illegible] SILVER WARE.
Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly [illegible] in their line.
OLD SILVER WORKED OVER
[illegible]
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

RICH PORCELAIN AND PLATED HARDWARE FOR BUILDINGS.
EXTRA HEAVY PLATED DOOR HINGES,
Handsomely decorated and [illegible] Door Knobs, Bell Pulls, Bell Levers.
FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, [illegible] Name and number Plates, [illegible] and Sash-Fastenings; Mantle Pieces [illegible] and all description of Hardware for building purposes, on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch-st., New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS.
New styles. Just received a large invoice. Also, fixtures for
LIBRARY, BILLIARD AND DINING ROOMS,
CANDLESTICKS, CANDELABRAS, CLOCKS.
Pure WHITE RAPE SEED OIL, for sale by
E. DARDONVILLE, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, No. 33 PINE-STREET.
Branch Office, Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 338 Broadway.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.
Cash Capital paid in by Stockholders [illegible]
Surplus Fund, [illegible]
Cash Capital and Surplus [illegible]
Insures VESSELS, FREIGHTS, and CARGOES, on Foreign and Coastwise Voyages; also INLAND [illegible] on the LAKES and RIVERS, [illegible] scrip SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the [illegible], the dividend last year being TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., to Policy Holders.

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THOS. B. CURTIS, Resident Vice-President, Boston.
For the accommodation of the numerous customers of the Company in the Jobbing and [illegible] business, a BRANCH OFFICE is permanently established at the IMPORTERS' and TRADERS' BANK, No. 338 Broadway, where entries on open policies and [illegible] can be made from 9 to 5 o'clock.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK!
READY THIS DAY AND FOR SALE BY [illegible]
MOSS-SIDE,
BY MARION HARLAND,
Author of "Alone," and "The Hidden Path."
"Love took up the harp of Life, and smote [illegible]
On all the chords with might—
Smote the chord of Self, that trembling passed
In music out of sight."
One neat 12mo volume. Price $1 25.
The Publishers beg the indulgence of their friends and customers for a few days in the supply of this new and eagerly looked for book of a favorite and popular author. Our advance orders to the present time reach the unprecedented number of
SEVENTEEN THOUSAND COPIES.
We have increased our facilities for printing and shall be able to fill orders after the coming week at the rate of
TWO THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY.
When all demands will be promptly supplied.
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AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF
HATS AND HATTERS' GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND MATERIALS.
VAN WYCK, TOWNSEND & WARNER,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1857,
at 10 o'clock,
at Store No. 108 Water-st.,
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
The entire stock of
Messrs. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.,
comprising the most extensive and varied assortment of HATS and HATTERS' GOODS generally, the whole of which will be
SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
N. B.—The attention of the entire Trade is solicited to the above Sale.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1857.

MADAME LEVERT'S BOOK.
SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL.
BY
MADAME OCTAVIA WALTON LEVERT.
2 vols. 12mo, cloth, $2.
Just published and for sale
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S. H. GOETZEL & CO.,
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IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER—THE GREATEST STRENGTHENER and PAIN DESTROYER, and the CHEAPEST and BEST PLASTER IN THE WORLD.
A Great Tonic Plaster—It gives strength to the weak.
A Great Absorbent Plaster—[illegible]
A Great Nervine Plaster—It imparts vitality to the system.
A Great Alterative Plaster—It renews tone and energy to the Organs.
By its Magnetic Virtues it expels Disease and restores Health.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Put up in air-tight tin-boxes; each box will make six to eight Plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., Inventor and Proprietor, No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
For sale by most respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Patent Medicines throughout the United States.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Three years in the field. Think well before purchasing any other style. A great pen for every public. Bad pens are among the worst of nuisances, and nothing have no hindrance worse than the necessity of constantly continually, to supply the ink to a stubborn pen. Why not use Prince's Protean Fountain Pen, the great time saver, and thereby be saved the trouble of constant replenishing, and enabled to write with comfort and ease and comfort! All who have once used these pens, intend to keep them always on hand, and all who try them for the first time go after them at once. The depot for this sweet and useful pen, No. 260 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
First appearance in America of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
Prima Donna Assoluta from the Italian Opera, Paris;
Signor LABOCETTA,
Primo Tenore di Grazia, from the La Scala, Milan;
Signor GASSIER,
First Baritone from the Italian Opera, London; and
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
Conductor of the Italian, German and English Operas,
Drury Lane, London.
MONDAY, Sept. 7,
LA SONNAMBULA.
The principal characters by
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
Signori GASSIER, and LABOCETTA.
Conductor..........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle..........$1.
Secured Seats..........Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle..........50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Private boxes..........from..........$6 to $20.
The sale of seats will commence this morning, Sept. 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
Second appearance in America of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER and CARL ANSCHUTZ.
The sale of seats for Wednesday commences to-morrow, Tuesday, at 9 A. M., at the three ticket offices.
NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that a thoroughly equal proportion of seats, both as regards number and quality, will be found at any of the three ticket offices, with the exception of private boxes, which will be for sale only at the Academy of Music.
FAMILIES AND PARTIES
desirous of sitting together are solicited to secure their [illegible] the day previous to the performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-NIGHT,
First appearance in America of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, AND CARL ANSCHUTZ.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Seats to be had this morning at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening at the door.
Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that a thoroughly equal proportion of seats, both as regards number and quality, will be found at any of the three ticket offices, with the exception of private boxes, which will be for sale only at the Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........Mr. Stuart
FIRST NIGHT OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
The Management beg to announce that on
MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 7,
The regular season will commence, on which occasion
MISS MATILDA HERON
will make her reappearance in a new play in five acts, entitled
FIAMMINA.
Which has been altered from the French of M. Mario Uchard, and adapted for the American stage by Miss Heron herself.
The company includes all the old favorites, who have so long held a place in the affections of New-York: Messrs. Blake, Walcot, Dyott; Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, with brilliant additions, whose names will at once be recognized in the casts as deservedly popular artists.
FIAMMINA.
Monsieur Lambert, a celebrated painter..........Mr. Dyott
Henri, his son..........Mr. A. H. Davenport
Duchatreux, a patron of the arts..........Mr. Whiting
Sylvain, his son..........Mr. Grosvenor
Lord Dudley, an English nobleman..........Mr. Norton
Fiammina, a prima donna..........Miss Heron
Countess de Santina, a retired actress..........Mrs. Hoey
Laura, daughter of Duchatreux..........Mrs. H. J. Allen
The play will be produced with new scenery and appointments, under the direction of the Stage Manager, Mr. Lester. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

First appearance of
MR. MURDOCH,
TRAGEDIAN AND COMEDIAN,
Whose representations in the higher walks of the
ENGLISH STANDARD DRAMA,
At the Haymarket Theatre, London,
For a continuous extension of
MANY MONTHS,
Exceeding in success all other dramatic precedents, will have the honor of making his first appearance in the United States, (since his return from Europe,) in the character of
YOUNG MIRABEL,
In Farquhar's celebrated Comedy of
THE INCONSTANT;
OR, WINE WORKS WONDERS,
As performed by him for so many successive weeks in London.
The Comedy will be presented with a strong cast of characters, embracing
Miss Susan Denin, Miss Ada Clifton,
Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. Mark Smith,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. L. P. Barrett,
Mr. Setchell, Mr. McRae.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7, 1857,
will be presented Farquhar's Comedy entitled
THE INCONSTANT.
Young Mirabel..........Mr. J. E. Murdoch.
To conclude with
THE OMNIBUS.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets..........50 cents | Children..........Half price.
MONDAY, SEPT. 7.
First night of the New Ballet,
AGALISTA,
With the Charming and Beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA
In her original character of AGALISTA, as performed by her at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, with immense success.
Promenade Concert at 7; Concert at 8 o'clock.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
FOSCO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette..........25 cents
Pit..........12 cents.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.
Will be enacted, for the first time, a grand dramatic romance, in five acts, taken from Eugene Sue's great work, entitled the
WANDERING JEW.
Dagobert..........Mr. E. Eddy | Jaques..........A. W. Fenno
Adrienne....Miss Kate Rynar | Rose....Miss E. D'Courcy
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucretia Borgia..........Miss Kate Rynar

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Miss Laura Keene..........Sole Lessee and Directress
Mr. Thomas Baker..........Musical Director
Mr. J. G. Burnett..........Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.
Will be presented, for the first time in this country,
VICTIMS.
To conclude with the new Comic Duality entitled
A CONJUGAL LESSON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
Roderick Dhu...Mr. Foster | Ellen...Mrs. H. F. Nichols
After which will be presented
MAGIC HANDS.
Mopps.......Mr. G. L. Fox | Choo Kwang.....Miss Price
The whole to conclude with the
FORTY THIEVES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE very last chance to see the sensation-creating curiosity, the far-famed bogus Burdell baby, as well as to witness that world-renowned Master of the Mysterious, Wyman the Wizard, both of whom, having closed their successful engagements, are about to leave the City. The crowds of people from all parts of the Union, that daily and nightly fill the Museum, to gaze on the bogus Burdell heir, and the full length wax figure of Mrs. Cunningham beside it, have not abated, and as this will positively be the last opportunity to behold that unequalled curiosity, the public generally are desired to avail themselves of it with all prompt[illegible]. The Infant, with its real mother, the embroidered dresses presented to it by Mrs. Cunningham, and the numberless gifts bestowed on it by other people, may be seen at all seasonable hours during the day and evening, MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1857, on which occasion the celebrated Wyman, the Wizard, now in his ninth, and positively last week, will appear in magical and necromantic performances, his feats of ventriloquism, &c. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, previous to which, in the evening, a new series of Dissolving Views and rare Cramotypes. Will open on the 14th of September, the "last new pleasure," the so much talked about
AQUARIA, OR CRYSTAL PONDS,
comprising a score or two of Aquaria, or fresh and salt water ponds, inclosed within walls of plate glass, containing thousands of gallons, and covering several hundred feet of surface. They are supplied with every variety of living fish and plant from ocean and river, and exhibit to the visitor all the mysterious phenomena of nature accompanying LIFE BENEATH THE BILLOWS! In these Crystal Ponds
THE WATER IS NEVER CHANGED!
the natural operations of the plants and animals keeping it always pure, and rendering a change superfluous. The Aquaria has been several months in preparation, and is fitted up at great cost by Professors of Natural History from the Royal Zoological Gardens of Regent's Park, London.
As these are the only perfect things of the kind in the country, the Management are prepared to supply, to counterparts, PARLOR AQUARIA, of every size and quality, FITTED UP TO TASTE, at very reasonable prices.
MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE,
whose fame in London, as a character vocalist, in WELSH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH and IRISH BALLADS, is unsurpassed, engaged at great expense for a short time only. She will make her first appearance in America on the 14th inst., in an ENTERTAINMENT, written expressly for her by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., author of "Rory O'Moore," "Low Back Car," "Angel's Whisper," "Handy Andy," &c., in which Miss W. will assume TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS, by Mr. Lover.
The Managers have made arrangements in Europe for a constant supply of attractions of the highest order, and comprising many NOVELTIES never before introduced in this country—all of which are unobjectionable in their nature—thus securing to the Museum its established character as a place of innocent resort to families who would combine valuable instruction with rational amusement.
Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THE Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of articles from MONDAY the 7th, until TUESDAY the 15th of September. Those who have not secured space should do so without delay. The agent of the Institute, Mr. LEEWARD, will be at the Palace daily. By order of the Managers,
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. VIEUXTEMPS.

The public are respectfully informed that
MR. VIEUXTEMPS
is expected to arrive in the Arago.
Due notice will be given of his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.

Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Fifth Annual meeting of this Society will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. The annual reports will be presented and officers elected for the ensuing year. By order.
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THE Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of goods from MONDAY, the 7th, until TUESDAY, the 15th of September. Exhibitors are particularly requested to send their contributions without delay, as space will be assigned in the order articles arrive at the Palace.

TO SHOWMEN.—FOR SALE—A PERFORMING Cuban Pony with only three legs. He has but one shoulder and only one fore leg, which is exactly in the middle of his breast. Apply to E. S. MACDONALD, No. 49? 10th-st.

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.
SOILED EMBROIDERIES.
700 COLLARS, NEEDLE-WORK, 10 cents each.
1,200 RICHER AND HEAVIER WORK, 18¾c. to 31¼c.
100 PAIR SLEEVES, 10 cents each pair.
500 CHEMISETTES, NEEDLE-WORK, 25 cents each.
An endless variety of the
RICHEST GOODS,
Purchased at 50 cents on the cost of importation. All open for inspection this morning, for the first time, at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
One price only. 3 doors above Monroe.

FALL GOODS! FALL GOODS!

The stock of dry goods recently belonging to the firm of
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st.,
Will be offered until closed out at
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
Strangers and others wishing to purchase a supply of Fall and Winter Goods should avail themselves of an opportunity seldom offered.
The stock consists, in part, of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, CLOAKS, &C.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF

FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE
ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR,
COL'D STRAW GOODS, &c.,
which are offered for cash only by
HOMER & KETCHUM, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

AUCTION COLLARS, SETS AND BANDS.

We are in receipt of a large lot of
French Embroidered Jacconet Sets,
French Embroidered Collars,
Cambric and Swiss Bands.
Purchased at Auction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW PARIS SKIRTS.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE
OF LACE, AND ELASTIC STEEL SPRINGS.
The best skirt ever imported. For sale by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

RICH SILK ROBES NEW FALL STYLE.

Robe à Quille and Flounced Robes.
Also a great variety of Bayadere Striped Silks.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS, FRENCH MERINOS.

Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
French Merinos, beautiful shades,
At $1 per yard, worth 16s.

MARSEILLES, PIQUE, VICTORIA AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.

A large assortment of the above, just received by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.

Also a small invoice of Opera Cloaks,
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 doz. grass linen handkerchiefs at $1 50 per doz.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 7, their Fall importation of
CHENILLE, PLUSH,
ORIENTAL EMBROIDERED,
THE NEW REVERSABLE,
BROCHE AND PLAID SHAWLS,
Do. do. FOR CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, just received.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 7, their Fall Stock of
REAL LACE VEILS,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
Their real POINT LACE SETS will be found well worth the attention of ladies.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on Monday, Sept. 7, their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
DE LAINE ROBES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
FIGURED AND BARRE DELAINES,
CASHMERES AND PRINTED FLANNELS,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Robes.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE GREAT NOVELTY OF THE SEASON!

LEZE DE COTE FLOUNCED ROBES,
LEZE DE COTE, BARRE,
RICH VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES,
For the FALL TRADE.
Will be offered at retail on Monday, Sept. 7.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS!

A VERY LARGE STOCK,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

7 and 8 quarter fine THIBET for SHAWLS, $2 per yard, worth $3 50.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

IRISH POPLINS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 7,
PLAIN, PLAID AND BAYADERE POPLINS.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ENGLISH CRAPES AND BOMBAZINES.

The greatest bargains ever offered at retail.
Observe W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

CORSETS.—MRS. GAYNOR BEGS TO INFORM her numerous lady-patrons that she has ready for the Fall trade, at her new store, an unequaled assortment of all kinds of French, German, English and American Corsets. Also all the new styles in ladies' hoops, shoulder braces, skirt suspenders, &c., &c. No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO AN INVOICE of new French Embroideries, which will be opened on Monday, the 7th instant. They comprise some great novelties, and the finest specimens of work ever exhibited in this City.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Alpacas, Ginghams, Prints, Muslins, &c. Also, Irish Linens, Blankets, Plaids, Muslins, Prints, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Invite the attention of Buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

MILLINERY GOODS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 381 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, bead ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained wholesale and retail at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. [illegible] Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S patent, price $12, $25 and $35; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. A. PRATT, Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

F. & W. REDFIELD'S

(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 123 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this Institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 333 Broadway.

MR. NEVIUS' SCHOOL,

No. 19 West 15th-st.,
OPENS ON MONDAY,
Sept. 7.

THE MISSES ROHR

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 22 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack, (opposite Tarrytown.)—Is situated on the banks of the Hudson. The building (brick) is 130 feet by 50, and 4 stories, entirely new, with modern improvements, all the rooms thoroughly ventilated, lighted with gas, handsomely furnished, and water supplied to each story. The Faculty consists of Rev. L. D. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced female teachers. The rates are $40 per term of 12 weeks, or $165 per year. The next term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Early application will secure the choice of rooms. The following gentlemen may be referred to: Prof. H. Crosby, of New-York University; Rev. S. I. Prime, D.D., office New-York Observer; Hon. Morris Franklin, No. 160 Broadway, New-York; Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D.D., No. 40 St. Mark's Place, New-York; Mr. John W. Towt, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York; Mr. James S. Aspinwall, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGER'S, No. 828 Broadway, or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 173 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE LOUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers.
A. B. BAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Com. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR,
J. R. BOYD, } Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 932 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The next term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 61 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of R. BEMENT, Esq., No. 48 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

BOYS SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECTION of Prof. F. D. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 35 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 13 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 806 BROADWAY, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—THIS old and popular Institution will re-open on the first Monday in September. For the admission of pupils apply at the Female Department, No. 472 Broadway, and at the Male Department, No. 33 Crosby-st.
THOMAS JEREMIAH,
Chairman of the School Committee.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OGILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MRS. BROWN WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 Varick-st., Hudson square (St. John's Park), MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their school for Young Ladies, No. 103 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at No. 43 West 26th st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington Avenue, between 36th & 37th-sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN—Will reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison avenue, corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 7th. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison av.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 48 East 21st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—NO. 7 WEST 15TH-STREET, CORNER OF 5TH-AVENUE, now in its 5th year, opens on Monday, Sept. 7, with increased advantages for the education of youth. Mr. WM. FORREST, late Associate Principal, has retired from teaching, and left the Institution under the sole direction of the undersigned, for the last three years his partner and formerly Rector of the Henry-st. Grammar School. An able corps of ten experienced and efficient teachers has been engaged. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College, the Chancellor and Professors of the New-York University, Rev. Drs. Alexander, Elsenbrecht, Forbes, Haight, Hatfield, Knox and Marselus; and particularly to the following gentlemen, whose sons attend the school: Rev. Dr. J. A. Spencer, Rev. Chas. H. Roberts, (Jersey City;) Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Dr. J. H. Van Winkle, Dr. Abram Coles, (Newark;) Park Benjamin, Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Wm. A. Booth, Esq., Jonathan E. Herrick, Esq., Robert Carter, Esq., Thomas H. Stoddard, Esq., &c., &c.
Letters may be seen at the school from prominent clergymen and others, whose sons have been educated by the Rector. There is room here only for one or two extracts. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New-York University, says: "I take pleasure in renewing my testimony in behalf of Mr. G. P. Quackenbos, as an instructor of youth. My son was with him several years, and made very gratifying progress." Rev. S. M. Isaacs concludes his letter thus: "Parents may intrust their children to you with the certainty that (as far as it can be done by unremitting and enlightened effort) they will be made true, intelligent, well-educated men."
Circulars containing the names of numerous references besides the above, and full particulars as to discipline, terms, &c., may be had at the school, which all who have the sound education of their children at heart are invited to visit.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—The annual course of lectures in this Institution, commences on the first Wednesday in November (4th) and continues sixteen weeks. The dissecting rooms will be opened on the second Wednesday in October. Clinical lectures at the Buffalo Hospital throughout the entire term, by Professors Hamilton and Flint. Fees—Including Matriculation and Hospital tickets, $75. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $20. For further information or circulars, address
THOMAS F. ROCHESTER,
BUFFALO, July, 1857. Dean of the Faculty.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.
Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the book stores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 49 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-square, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 20th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above Institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL for boys at New-Rochelle, conducted by Mr. LOCKWOOD, will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 7. The principal can be seen at No. 275 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. If desired, he will assume the responsibility of conducting such pupils to his place of residence as may be intrusted to his charge.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL Institute at Hackensack, N. J., WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principal, as above; or QUACKENBUSH & CO., No. 59 Day-st.; or ZABRISKIE & VAN RIPER, No. 319 Greenwich-st.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av.
H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 28 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., 2d house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DELASALLE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Macdougal-st., corner 8th, near 5th-av. Modern languages taught without extra charges. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. Gymnasium attached. Reopened.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 936 Broadway, near 21st-st., JOHN GRANT, M. A., Principal, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Able teachers will assist in the several departments. For circulars, &c., apply at the rooms as above.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS—Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Carter and Crowen, or at the school-rooms.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO. 28 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 15th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 61 East 14th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 120 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.
D. POMEROY, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 2 Lafayette-av., corner of Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 297 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 21st st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 344 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 8. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. E. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 39 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY No. 18 Tompkins place. This Institution will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars or any information, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK BEGS TO inform his pupils and the public that he has returned to town, and that his address is No. 149 9th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1082 Broadway, (between 3.st and 32d sts.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

PROF. E. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and commercial school, No. 898 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 29 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. F. WORTS'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 227 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MISS SPOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened, Sept. 9, at No. 38 West 15th-st.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 42 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School No. 9 4 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. GULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 31st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 501 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises of the Department of Science and Letters will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Applications and examinations for admission will be made on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., in the Council Room, at 9½ A. M.
Dr. Loomis is expected in the Arago, and will enter upon his duties at the opening. He will bring with him a handsome addition to the apparatus of his department.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor, &c.
University, Washington-square, Sept. 1, 1857.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; French, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 106 Bleecker, and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—To qualify students practically for business, Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive new pupils this day and evening. Stiffness or trembling will be so entirely removed from any hand that the longest words may be written easily, rapidly and elegantly without lifting the pen.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care will please to apply to her at her residence, No. 29 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A CLERGYMAN OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, will give instruction at his study, in a pleasant and convenient part of the City, to a few respectable youths, in any stage of preparation for College or for business. For further information and for admission, apply at No. 30 West 44th st., near Broadway.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 31 West 21st-st. The subscriber will be at the School Rooms, every day this week, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., to answer any inquiries concerning the School. The Term begins on MONDAY, Sept. 14.
J. JAY GREENOUGH.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7. Circulars can be obtained at the Institution, No. 88 West 22d-st., Brooklyn.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Full success guaranteed to all.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 363 Broadway.

WILLIAM MASON WILL RESUME HIS Piano-Forte teaching on Monday, Sept. 21. Application for a few advanced pupils may be addressed to the care of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—No. 32 East 38th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MR. AND MRS. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 307 and 309 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sep. 7.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at No. 52 Union-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN Englishman, to teach English, mathematics, &c.; a lady to go to Tennessee, to teach music, French and drawing; (a German lady, to teach music, French and German—salary $300 and board;) a lady to act as governess in a private family; also a lady to teach the harp, drawing and painting. Many teachers wanted for every section. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

MRS. E. NEYRAGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in one of the best schools in New-York, offers her services to schools and families in the city and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1036 Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth-st., after three o'clock.

TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN teaching the past six years, wishes an engagement in a school or family. Teaches the higher English branches, music, French, and rudiments of drawing. Can produce unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, Miss SAXON No. 281 West 35th st., North 9th-av.

WANTED.—ANY INSTITUTION OR PRIVATE family, South, wishing to engage teachers, can obtain a teacher of the English branches, and a teacher of music and drawing, by addressing L. A. B., Metropolitan Post-Office. Unexceptionable reference given as to character and ability.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO obtain a situation to teach music in or near New-York or Brooklyn. References exchanged. Address three days G. R. S., No. 2,075 Post-Office.

MORNING TUITION.—AN ENGLISH LADY, having two hours unoccupied, is desirous of making an engagement for the same. She instructs in the higher branches of English, with French, Music and Drawing. Address Box No. 660, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING school, a Protestant French lady, qualified to teach music, drawing and painting. Also, a graduate of South Hadley, to teach Latin and Mathematics. Address S. A. J., Box No. 3,396 New-York Post-Office.

A PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Literature, proffers his services to schools and private families. References of the highest order. Address S. J. A., Office of this paper.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottisch and a few other dances all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

DANCING.—BROOKES' ACADEMY, No. 361 Broome-st., will open for the season on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Ladies' class from 3 till 6 P. M. Gentlemen's class from 7½ till 10½. Children meet on Wednesday. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM PRINTING-OFFICE FOR SALE.—The office, corner of Centre and White sts., formerly occupied by Miller & Holman, and recently by Miller & Curtis, containing:
6 Adams Presses—4 Two Roller, 26 x 40, 1 Two Roller, 28½ x 42, 1 Four Roller, 28½ x 42.
1 Single Small Cylinder, Hoe's, newspaper, 21 x 30.
1 Hoe's Medium.
1 Hoe's Folio Post.
1 Super Royal Hand Press.
1 Card Press.
1 Ruggles' Press.
4 Hoe's Proof Presses.
2 12 inch Cylinder Hydrostatic Presses 46 x 32 with pumps. About 40 press boards for same.
Cutting machine, brass cutter, lead cutter.
An extensive assortment of plain and fancy book and job type; also, 5 fonts music type, nonpareil, agate diamond, pearl diamond and excelsior; with a stereotype department, forming altogether one of the most complete and extensive book and job printing offices in the City.
FRANCIS GEO. SHAW, Receiver,
No. 321 Broadway.
All kinds of printing, from the largest book to the smallest card, quickly and faithfully executed, at low prices for cash. Apply to
JOHN W. MILLER, Agent,
Corner of Centre and White sts.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

$5,000 IS WANTED FOR AN INTEREST in one of the safest and most profitable manufacturing concerns in this City. None but principals will be dealt with, and those not interested in any other mechanical or manufacturing business. For particulars, apply to A. SIDNEY DOANE, No. 96 Fulton-st., up stairs.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.—THE UNdersigned residing at, and about to leave for the above place, would be pleased to transact any business, as agent, or otherwise. The best New-York City references given. Address until 14th inst., GEO. H. HESS, care G. B. Christopher, No. 23 Spruce-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A FINE OLD stand, doing a first-rate business, may be had cheap; superbly located for wholesale as well as retail trade. Inquire at No. 335 Washington-st., corner Harrison.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CARS TO and from Broadway, at Vesey-st., (Astor House.)
WM. MERITT, Supt.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—[illegible] FIRST-CLASS [illegible]-STORY basement and cellar brick house, [illegible] the south side of [illegible], West of [illegible] [illegible]; half cash, has all modern improvements, [illegible]. Also, a [illegible] story [illegible] brick house, [illegible] Court-st., Brooklyn, now rented for [illegible] [illegible]. Both houses in thorough repair, and will be very desirable investments. Apply to
E. SALTONSTALL, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, and much rent saved. $1,000, all or one half on [illegible], will buy [illegible] minutes' ride from City Hall, each lot containing from 4 to 8 adjoining lots of ordinary size (25 x 100) [illegible] payment half cash, half [illegible] amount may remain on mortgage. [illegible] encumbered, and warranty deeds given. The lots are situated on elevated level ground, very healthy, and command a most beautiful [illegible]. Planked sidewalks and ornamental [illegible]. Ferry boats and stages run every 15 minutes. [illegible] sole proprietor, No. 132 Broadway, [illegible] floor, room No. 4½, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 11 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton-avs.; also, Nos. [illegible] Clinton-st., on and adjoining [illegible] place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE WITH store, beautifully situated in the centre of the village of [illegible], corner of [illegible] with large garden, &c.; but five minutes' walk from Tremont depot; place healthy, rent low, excellent chance to make money with a small capital, particularly for grocery, &c. Inquire of W. [illegible], No. [illegible] Cedar-st., from 9 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house and lot, No. 329 Henry-st., finished in good style, with modern improvements. Lot [illegible]. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

NO. 159 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, [illegible] brown-stone house, newly painted and [illegible]. [illegible] lot [illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible] Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL SHOW-ROOM TO LET.
Apply to
MADAME [illegible],
No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. [illegible] HENRY-ST., NEAR Atlantic, Brooklyn, well calculated for a first-class boarding house; also, two stores, Nos. [illegible] Smith-st., one of which is well appointed as a bakery, having been occupied for that business, and is supplied with all the fixtures, such as counters, &c.; the other adapted for a clothing or dry goods store, also fully fitted up with shelvings, counters, &c., and will be rented at a low rate to good tenants. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. [illegible] Henry-st., near Atlantic.

TO LET—HOUSES NO. [illegible] [illegible]; No. [illegible] West 19th-st., rent [illegible]; [illegible] 18th-st., rent [illegible]; No. 139 West [illegible]-st., rent [illegible]; No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., rent [illegible]; No. — West [illegible], between 8th and 9th avs., [illegible]; also, house and store [illegible] 8th-av., between [illegible] sts., [illegible]. Apply at J. & W. DENHAM'S, [illegible] 8th-av. and 15th-st.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the [illegible] story of No. [illegible] Broadway, extending from [illegible] 100 feet deep to New-st., [illegible] feet wide, [illegible] and [illegible] large skylight. For terms [illegible] Clearing House any business day after [illegible] A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LEASE.—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large five-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt-st., with a spacious cellar; entire or each floor and the cellar separately. Apply at No. 379 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., third floor, Room No. 4½.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY houses Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Waverley-place, [illegible]-av., having modern improvements and in good order. Also, the 2-story house No. [illegible] Laight-st., opposite Canal-st. Possession immediately. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. [illegible] Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE Heights, on lease. A three-story and basement brick house, with gas, range, bath-room, &c., one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn. Parlor and hall furniture will be sold at a bargain. Rent moderate. Address Box No. 1,[illegible], Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY [illegible] basement brown-stone house No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., fronting [illegible], [illegible] in complete order. Rent [illegible]. GEORGE W. MEAD, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—In West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., [illegible] basement [illegible]; the furniture is good but not extravagant. Address, [illegible], E. T., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

STORE TO LET—ON BROADWAY, NEXT TO the corner of [illegible]-st., under the Hotel St. Germain. Address H. W. FIELD, Jr., Washington Heights Post-Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsire a house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, [illegible], Jr., Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-Office.

ROOM WANTED—TO STORE HOUSEHOLD furniture situated above [illegible]-st., and between the 3d and 7th avs. Apply American Fire Insurance Co., corner of Exchange-place and William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARM RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE RESIdence of the late Matthew J. Myers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Hamilton and Hooker-sts., adjoining [illegible] walk, consist of a spacious, well constructed and [illegible] dwelling house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds comprising between [illegible] acres of land [illegible] and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more healthful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, [illegible] miles above Yonkers, [illegible] acres of land, together with a [illegible] mansion, [illegible] all the [illegible] and built in the [illegible]. On the premises are a new carriage-house, [illegible], &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. [illegible] will always find convenient [illegible] the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to C. R. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or [illegible] [illegible] near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO-story house with attic and basement, [illegible], built in the best manner and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista avenue, third house on the right, north of the depot, or to [illegible] LUCE, No. [illegible] Pine-st., Great Western Insurance Company.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST country seats and farms in the town of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., consisting of 75 acres of choice land and a first-class dwelling house, situated on the Newburg and Cochecton Turnpike, within one mile of the flourishing village of Montgomery, and eleven miles from Newburg, in the immediate vicinity of first-class schools and churches of the different denominations. The farm is well watered and in first rate order. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to GEORGE [illegible]SON, Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., or to W. H. KNOX, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED NINE MILES from Brooklyn, and half a mile from the village of Jamaica, L. I. [illegible] 33 acres, [illegible] of which are under a high state of cultivation, and [illegible] woodland. Would be divided into two farms, if desired. For particulars, apply to SINCLAIRE & ROSS, No. 100 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in or near the City—a fine farm near Tarrytown, 40 acres, dwelling, large barn, ice house, &c., in complete order. Apply to T. R. BULL, Croton Water Office, Pier No. 21 East River.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE and lot in Brooklyn, a small farm, containing about 16 acres, in Westchester County. For particulars apply of J. E. SAYRE, No. 197 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
September 5, 1857.
AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Trustees, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of our esteemed President, the venerable WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, who has so long presided over our deliberations, and watched with untiring zeal over the interests of those who have intrusted their funds to the safe keeping of this Institution.
Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved family, and will attend in a body the funeral of our deceased friend.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, subscribed by the Vice-President and Secretary of the Board, be furnished to the family of the deceased and published.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, Vice-President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Secretary.

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHION FOR GENTS' HATS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, will be offered at our counters the quarterly pattern for Gents' Dress Hats. The excellence of our fabrics and variety of [illegible] which for years have secured for us so large a [illegible] in the retail department of our business, will in [illegible] "Fall pattern" be fully sustained. While in our Soft Hat Rooms will be displayed the finest collection in this branch of headgear ever exhibited, being products of the [illegible] and skill of our own workshops, and large invoices just received from the most distinguished Paris fabricants.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and introducers of fashion for Gents' Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

[illegible] Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad [illegible]

[illegible] Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad [illegible]

[illegible] Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad 1st Mortgage [illegible]

[illegible]

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Regular Auction Sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also Special Sales of [illegible] on other days, when required.

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—[illegible] rosewood piano-forte [illegible] [illegible] will sell on TUESDAY [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the [illegible] rosewood and mahogany bookcases [illegible] clocks; costly Sevres and Dresden vases [illegible] mattresses, beds and bedding, French oval mirrors [illegible] oil paintings, gas chandeliers, &c.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTH, MATTING, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. In sums of £1 upwards, at [illegible] per £. Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That an [illegible] dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the [illegible] of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted after that date until the installment called therefor be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company, on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments. At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of I. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD. All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the road and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to I. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
I. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: [illegible]—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and [illegible]—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $[illegible], which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 15 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of [illegible]

GEORGE B. FORD, Treasurer.

[illegible] semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than [illegible], payable in from 6 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$10,000, $8,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and other sums, to be loaned on bond and mortgage for a term of years, on first class New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 38 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF A. NICHOLAS' BANK NOTE REPORTER, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.—The bills of the Iron Bank of Rockaway, New-Jersey, are bought at our office at the usual rates for Jersey money, viz: ¼ per cent.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the 1st of September will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. C. W. ROCKWELL, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the creditors of the second class under the assignment of EDMUND A. PEARCE, on and after the 14th day of September, 1857, at my office, No. 183 West 21st-st., New-York City.

WM. J. ROOME, Assignee of E. A. Pearce.

Office hours, 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

BULLS' HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Sept. 1, prox. By order of the Board.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 15th day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.

The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

EDMUND CHARLES, President.

CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or furnishing and supplying about 6,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.

All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.

All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J."

EDMUND CHARLES, President.

CHARLES CLINTON.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.

J. & H. HASBROUCK.

PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES. MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF L. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Printing, lithographing and [illegible] in the most superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING A [illegible] JONES, at this office.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.—[illegible] RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. [illegible]

[illegible] J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FARES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 [illegible]	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, FAIR HAVEN, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Monday, Sept. 7, 5½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 6½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, Sep. 9, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sep. 9, 11 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Monday, Sept. 7, 6 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 6 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 6 P. M.

KINSEY's Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MONFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves

Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M.

Peck-slip at 7, 9¼ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new, magnificent and fast-going steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The elegant fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23....1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$130

Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$110

Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others to be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ADRIATIC will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

[illegible]

LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. [illegible]

ARAGO, [illegible] FULTON [illegible]

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. [illegible]

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, [illegible] SATURDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.

New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 29, 12 noon. Edinburg, Aug. 8.

Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon. Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

KANGAROO LINE.

PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second-cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 105 Pearl st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur-st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLING his best Gray-ash Coal, double-screened, prepared for and sent direct to him from the mines, the gross ton, 2,240 lbs., for $5 50 per ton, delivered to any part of Brooklyn free of cartage. Gentlemen who have not tried this Coal can call at my store, No. 58 Sands-st., where they can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have burned the Coal for the last three or four years, and are satisfied that they save at least $1 per ton. Try it.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, No. 58 Sands st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size. Also, Black mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $40 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 622 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

[illegible] of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly, it is resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt-rheum, dyspepsia and general debility with unprecedented success. It gradually purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

NOT TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, langor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption.

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. [illegible] South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it too invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in [illegible]

[illegible]

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—[illegible]

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARMOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretenses of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st.; a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture, debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 59 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 389 Post-Office.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a [illegible] stating DR. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent disease promptly cured. No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHŒA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all druggists.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 663 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensation.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given if required. M. B. GRIFFIN, dentist, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT, AND BAR LEAD.—Our works being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Lathes, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—[illegible] WILLIAM A. HARTE, [illegible] Jane Ellen Dunn, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John Dunn, deceased, [illegible] To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 28, 1857.

C. J. & S. DEWITT, Att'ys for Plaintiffs,
No. 88 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on 13th day of August, 1857.

Yours, &c., C. J. & S. DEWITT.

au17-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE.—MOSES A. HOPPOCK, LINUS H. MOONEY and ELMER H. GARBUTT, plaintiffs, against ALBERT S. JOHNSON and WILLIAM E. MUDGE, defendants.—Summons for money.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, which will be filed in Monroe County Clerk's office, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office in Rochester within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for twenty-five hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy cents, with interest from April 20, 1857, besides costs.

DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Take Notice—The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Monroe, August 1, 1857.

au10-law6wM DANFORTH & TERRY.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD T. BROCKWAY against JOB RUSSELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.) To JOB RUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventeen dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 18th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 27, 1857.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office, June 18th, 1857. jy13-law6wM* J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NOBMAN E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 58 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM,
JOHN SCHENCK,
Administrators.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HOSTAIN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 70 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated April 8, 1857.

FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.

ap9-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW [illegible]

[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE [illegible]

CARLISLE NORWOOD, [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILIP C. [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE LAW, [illegible]

[illegible]

on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1857. ANN LA FORGE, Executrix.

mh9-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the offices of W. H. Parsons & Co., Commission Paper Merchants, No. 16 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1857.

au31-law6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JAMES LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

CAUTION.—FORTY-EIGHT MORTGAGE Bonds of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, all dated 1st June, 1854, and for $1,000 each, payable to DANIEL W. CAMP, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, or bearer, and numbered respectively [illegible] to [illegible], both inclusive; 55, 57 to 75, both inclusive; 77, 78, 123 to 138, both inclusive, have not been found in the place where they were deposited, and the public is cautioned against receiving or negotiating the aforesaid bonds, or any of them.

A. BREWSTER, President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Sept. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rule of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or moneys for the payment of taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M.

No moneys received after 2 o'clock.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

E. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating for certificate No. 4,[illegible] for ten shares of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company in the name of J. Howard King, dated April 2d, 1857. A suitable reward will be given, and no questions asked by HAWLEY & BRADFORD, No. 23 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm for liquidation.

PETER ROBERTS.

New-York, Sept. 3, 1857. H. T. GROSBY.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Roaches and Bedbugs,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. E. LYON & CO. Beware of counterfeits.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint, 1 cent per square foot; warranted for five years. Apply at No. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Term of the Criminal Courts.—During the months of July and August, when nobody cares to work who can avoid it, the City Judge, Recorder, lawyers and witnesses, are particularly [illegible] at the Court of General Sessions. The statute provides that this Court shall be opened on the first Monday of each month throughout the year, and in all months, except July and August, shall sit for the trial of prisoners for three consecutive weeks. In these two hot Summer months the Court meets on the first Monday, as usual, but is not compelled to sit more than one week, during which only the smallest prison cases are tried.

The month of September, in consequence, finds the Calendar of the Court crowded with work. All the bail cases that have been waiting ever since June 1, and all the heavy prison cases that have been accumulating are to be brought up. Thus, we find in the present month's Calendar three cases of murder. One of James Rogers, the Broadway [illegible], who killed his partner, Peter Vireen, with a hammer; another of Leonard Fleming, who stabbed Thomas [illegible] on the [illegible] of the 4th of July, thereby causing his death, and the third, that of William Cornell, who shot Lewis Graham on July 17. These cases will be all tried this term.

There are also 16 cases of forgery; 3 of robbery; of burglary not less than 25; of grand larceny, 37; assault and battery, 11; perjury, 2; passing counterfeit money, 2; false pretences, 3; stabbing, 2; bigamy, 1; and receiving stolen goods, arson, rape, attempt at rape, [illegible] to murder, infanticide, falsely producing an infant, one each. The culprit in this latter charge is of course Mrs. Cunningham.

There are also some minor charges against parties now [illegible] in the City Prison, which raise the whole number to 197. Of bail cases there are about [illegible], making [illegible] cases in all—a very nice prospect for a lively time in this Court.

In the Oyer and Terminer, the principal, indeed the only case of note which is pending, is that of Cancemi, the Italian, charged with the murder of the policeman Eugene Anderson. His counsel, Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], are sanguine of his acquittal. The prosecution are as equally sanguine of his conviction.

The Grand Jury will, probably, not be impanneled to-day, [illegible] on the first day of term. The [illegible] case brought before them for consideration, [illegible], will be that of Mrs. Cunningham. If they should be influenced by the decision of the Surrogate, and decline to indict her, the decision of Judge Peabody in regard to her bail will be of little importance.

The Recent Tragedy in the Hospital—Death of the Victim.

Mr. Kimberly Rogers Wagner, the young man who was so frightfully cut and stabbed in the New-York Hospital, on Thursday last, by John Mead, a sailor who was under treatment there for delirium tremens, died on Friday night of his injuries. Several relatives of the deceased have arrived in the City since the bloody tragedy was committed.

Coroner Perry held an inquest on Saturday. The evidence corroborated the statement of the particulars as published by us at the time of the occurrence of the tragedy. The deceased was admitted to the Hospital on the 1st inst., suffering from partial derangement and was placed in a ward with five others similarly afflicted, among whom was Mead. None of the patients had given indications of violent intentions, and neither of them was closely confined. On Thursday [illegible], Thos. Walker, the keeper of the ward, went to get his dinner, and placed Murdock, one of the patients, in charge of the rest. When he returned he saw Mead brandishing a bread knife, and Wagner was lying bleeding upon the floor. He instantly attempted to secure Mead, but the latter rushed at him and attempted to stab him. Assistance was procured, and Mead was finally arrested. The medical evidence showed that Mead, at the time of [illegible], was deranged, and the Jury rendered a verdict "That Kimberly Rogers Wagner came to his death by injuries received by stabs and cuts inflicted by [illegible] Mead, and the Jury believe that said Mead was at the time laboring under mania a potu." [illegible] of the verdict Mead was taken to the Tombs and placed in close confinement. He will shortly be examined by several physicians as to the real state of his mind.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions hold their annual meeting at Providence, commencing to-morrow, the 8th, at 4 o'clock. The opening sermon is to be preached by Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Buffalo. Already six hundred more applications have been made for accommodations than had been counted upon. Rev. Dr. Schauffler, who has been for many years a Missionary in the East, arrived from Constantinople a few days since in the Arabia. [illegible] report he brings of the progress of the Mission cause in the Turkish Empire is highly encouraging. He will attend the meeting of the Board.

DONATIONS IN JULY.

Maine	[illegible]	Illinois	$3,906 [illegible]
New-Hampshire	[illegible]	Michigan	1,318 71
Vermont	1,290 47	Wisconsin	115 00
Massachusetts	1,242 [illegible]	Iowa	538 00
Connecticut	2,421 61	Missouri	1,2[illegible] 00
Rhode Island	10 00	Georgia	50 00
New-York	7,191 94	Tennessee	172 00
New-Jersey	[illegible]	Florida	3 00
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Minnesota Terri'y	[illegible]
Maryland	1,015 00	Unknown	[illegible] 50
Virginia	[illegible]	In Foreign Lands	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible] Sab'l Fund	1,0[illegible] 24
Indiana	[illegible]		$[illegible]
Total receipts for the year			$[illegible]

ALL ABOUT THE SCOTT LEGION.—The question has been frequently asked, what is the "Scott Legion of Pennsylvania," which is to visit New-York on the 14th inst., the anniversary of the entrance of the American army into the city of Mexico, who compose it, and how was it formed? The following account of the corps we have upon the best authority—that of Captain William H. Gray, its Commandant: "The death of many of the returned soldiers of the Mexican war, in reduced circumstances, soon after our return, led to the foundation of the Scott Legion, so named in honor of the Commander-in-Chief. It was composed originally of the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. At their first or second meeting it was resolved that such of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers as wished, should become members, and shortly after that any officer or soldier of any division of the army should be entitled to membership (provided he could produce evidence of service, and honorable discharge.) We did not wish to see any of our comrades who had endured the hardships of the campaign buried at the country's expense in the "Potter's Field." The first object of the society was to purchase a lot for a burial ground, which they did in the Glenwood Cemetery; they built a vault, capable of holding 400 bodies—and by the assistance of the City and State, erected a suitable monument over it. In this vault the remains of any soldier who served in the Mexican war, and was honorably discharged, are entitled to a resting place. If a member of the S. L., the members attend in a body and bury him with proper military honors.

It was also an object of the Association to meet monthly for social intercourse, and to help, in a quiet, friendly way, such as might need assistance. By being thus banded together, they have been enabled to get some forty or fifty of their number in comfortable situations under Government.

The two Pennsylvania Volunteer regiments went through the Mexican war side by side with the New-York Volunteers, and a strong feeling of fellowship prevails among the surviving members of the three regiments.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A bold robbery was effected at the store of Dunning & Parker, No. 189 Washington-street on Friday, which resulted in the capture of the operator, a genteel young man, well known to the police. Mr. Dunning being left for a few moments alone in the store, about noon, was called quietly by an accomplice to show some goods stored in the basement, and coming up suddenly, [illegible] by the money drawer, who immediately made off, but was promptly arrested, and $120, which he had taken from the drawer, was found in his pocket. He gave his name as Jas. S. Davis, a native of this city, [illegible] years old. Justice Connolly committed him for trial.

RAISING THE WIND.—There are, it is said, persons engaged in soliciting money from merchants and residents of the Third and Fifth Wards, ostensibly for the benefit of certain fire companies. We are requested to say that no fire companies in these Wards have authorized anybody to solicit subscriptions in their behalf, and that all such persons should be arrested as swindlers, and dealt with accordingly.

☞ There was [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—[illegible] the scent of [illegible] flowers, this [illegible] imparts to the atmosphere of the drawing-room or dressing room a garden-like fragrance. [illegible] by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. S. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap simple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. S. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Young men to insure success should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves." Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the modus operandi of rising in the world. Practical instructions, with examinations and written descriptions of character, given by Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS OF TO-NIGHT.—Manager Purdy presents his patrons with an entertainment for excellence, and unequaled in the City. Mr. C. J. Foster, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Mons. [illegible], the Denier Brothers, and the entire excellent company appearing. The musical Scottish drama, the "Lady of the Lake," and the Turkish drama of the "Forty Thieves," are to be performed, with the pantomime of the "Magic Hands." Intervening songs, choruses, duetts, dances, &c., interspersed in the programme.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.
"An incorrect scale will knaw the very vitals out of an apparently prosperous business."
Test your scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of Fairbanks' celebrated scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS" is the most exquisite of toilet luxuries. Its rich medicated lather penetrates the skin, and at the same time that it removes all roughness, eruptions and imperfections, adds fresh beauty to the fairest face. For Washing Infants, mothers will find it admirable. F. G. Fontaine & Co., No. 305 Broadway, and No. 6 Astor House, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 80c.—all other qualities equally low. Also 5lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Persons who wish the genuine LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, will please ask or write particularly for "LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," as the omission of LEA & PERRIN'S name gives unscrupulous dealers the opportunity of supplying a spurious sauce. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents in United States.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counterfeits are in the market. There is an unfailing test by which to know the genuine, viz: the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, New York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. Hold the paper to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 5.

$[illegible]	Missouri State 6s	72	500	Erie Railroad....s3	21¼
10,000	do	72½	100	do	21½
5,000	do	72	400	do....s10	21¾
6,000	do	71¾	900	do	21
4,000	do	71	100	do....b3	21
4,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	87	5	N.H. & Hart. R.R.	121
2,000	do	86½	3	do	120
2,000	do....b3	87	100	Reading Railroad..c	52
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	100	do....c	51¼
11,000	Virginia 6s	80¾	600	do....c	50¾
3,000	N.Y.Cent.R. 6s..c	82	100	do....s3	51
2,000	do....c	83½	600	do....c	51¼
8,000	N.Y. Cen. R. 7s	94	900	do....b30	52
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. bs	80	60	Harlem R. R.	7¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d m.	85	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	65
3,000	Hud. R. R. 3 m.c	70½	225	do....s3	64
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	88	100	do....c	64
2,000	do....b3	88	1100	M. So. & N.I.R.R.c	32
7,000	Il. Fr. bs w't pr.	90	6	M.So & N.I.pr. St'k	44½
10,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	45	50	do....c	45
2,000	LaC.&M.L.G.Bd	35	50	Panama Railroad	88
[illegible]	Ill. C. J'y Rights	107	70	do....c	88¼
47	Mechanics Bank	112	90	Ill. Cen. R. R....s30	94
15	Bank of America	104	50	do....s30	93
34	National Bank	107	25	do	[illegible]
20	Bank of Commerce	100	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	17
10	Ocean Bank	85	45	Clev.Col. & Cin.RR	92
52	Am. Ex. Bank	100	150	Ga. & Chi. RR....c	80
17	Continental Bank	100	11	do	80¾
40	Artisans' Bank	88	430	Clev. & Tol. RR..c	38
145	Penn. Coal Co	75	200	do....b30	38¾
100	do	74½	500	do....c	38¾
150	Cum. Coal Co	12½	400	do....b3	38½
150	do	12	100	do	38¾
20	Pac. M. Steam'p Co	80½	50	Chic.&R.Isl.R.R.b3	80¾
150	do	70	145	do	80
25	do	70½	50	do....b10	80
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	75	10	do	79½
115	do....c	75¾	125	Mil.& Miss.R.R.	[illegible]
185	do	75¼	150	do....s30	25
100	do....s10	74	100	do....s30	24½
200	do....c	75½	225	LaCrosse&Mil.RR.	16½
100	do....btyr	76	377	do	16
50	do....c	75	380	do	15¾
100	do....s10	75	100	do....b4	15½
100	Hud. River R. R.	18½			

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Tenn. St. 6s	74	25	Pac. M. S. Co	70
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	71	100	Clev. & Pitts. R	17
6,000	Ill. Cen. R bds	87½	19	Chi. & Rk. Is. R	73¾
25	Bank of America	104	200	do....s3	73½
10	Metropolitan Bank	100	50	La Cr. & Mil. R..s30	15
100	Penn. Coal Co...b3	75½	125	do	15¼
10	do	74½	50	do....s10	15
100	Cumb. Coal Co...s3	12½	50	do	15¼
400	Reading R'd....s3	51	40	M. S. & N. I. R.	44
200	do....s3	52	30	N. Y. Cen. R...s3	76
100	Ill. Cent. Rd	96	18	Hud. Riv. R'd	18½
50	do....s60	96	60	do....b60	20
100	Gal. & Chi. R'd..s3	79½	25	Harlem R. R.	7½
150	do....b3	80	10	Panama R'd	83

MONDAY, Sept. 7—A. M.

The close of the second week of the pressure in Money affairs ought not to be regarded as disheartening. The actual mischiefs of the week were of a serious and embarrassing character, to be sure, but there was a lesson of encouragement even in the panic which overcast the mercantile and banking circle on Tuesday. The great stay to what may be called popular confidence, in any emergency of this nature, was thus found to be, first, in the integrity and known security of our State System of Free Banking, and, secondly, in the material condition of the country in respect to its forthcoming crops. The first utterly forbid a run upon the Banks; the other could, in no sense, suggest a real or lasting revulsion among the merchants and other trading classes. There was another lesson in this and other events of the week. The intimate and inseparable financial relations as between the merchant, the bank and the railway were more generally acknowledged on all hands than heretofore: simply because they were practically illustrated in the occurrences of the week. The trouble began with the railway, and whatever its real origin, it was undoubtedly aggravated by a too hasty and indiscriminate withdrawal of financial confidence in particular quarters. In his eagerness to discredit the railway itself, the banker forgot that half his own dealers, or more, were dependent upon its well being. And now it is found that the ramifications of this interest are so general and complex, that the banker or merchant, City or country, who can truly asseverate that he is wholly free of them, is the exception and not the rule. The popular trust, in its truest sense, has not yet been (nor is it likely to be) withdrawn from either interest. Through a sympathy, however, which is now rapidly and surely being developed, they all suffer for a season, (brief it ought to be,) together. The additional Bank trouble to which we alluded in our last report, growing out of the dishonor of a large sum of country bank checks, on Thursday and Friday, was mostly righted on Saturday. Two or three of the Banks in Albany that overdrew their accounts, before being made fully sensible that the immunities of an easy money market could not be presumed upon in a tight one, very promptly arranged to place their City cash balances on the right side. Their resources for this object were unquestioned. Some of the Buffalo Banks are not in order. The failure of Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank unavoidably created confusion and some irregularity in the drafts made upon the city. The redemption of country bank-notes goes on largely, but regularly, at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks. The operation just now is a burdensome one to these Banks, and imposes serious inconvenience to their mercantile dealers, who depend upon them exclusively for Bank discounts. But the accommodation and relief to the community generally, and the security which it affords against uncurrent-money panics in Wall-street, are inestimable. The Discount Market continues unsettled, but was no worse on Saturday. The rates are uncertain and the classification arbitrary with each particular lender. Undoubted No. 1 signatures, so known at least, are quoted 12, 15@18 ℔ cent. the same day, and the entire range of paper may be called from 12 to 30 ℔ cent. for prime to fair names. A firm formerly connected with the Novelty Iron Works, was reported suspended. The acceptances of an old Domestic Commission house also went to protest in the afternoon. We heard of no irregularities at the Clearing-House among the City Banks, and no fresh trouble from the country, except the failure of a small individual bank at Towanda N. Y., (owned in Boston,) called the Niagara River Bank.

Most of the Banks are reported to be doing a liberal part by their regular dealers. The offerings for discount are still much in excess of the ability to accommodate, but as the Specie reserve gains strength, the pressure, it is believed, will be made less urgent. Some local relief ought certainly to be soon felt from this source, or the City will have distressed its neighbors of Boston and Philadelphia, where the market for money is getting to be hard, to little purpose in drawing balances in Specie.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week, amounted in the import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $3,323,020, as against $4,156,084 the week ending 6th September last year. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign reëxported) amounted to $1,149,011 as against $1,080,114 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including $161,000 by the *North Star* for Havre on Saturday amounted to $287,500, against $776,001 the same week last September. The ascertained and estimated increase of Specie for the week so far as the same affects the Bank revenue is:

From California	$1,598,557
Paid from Sub Treasury	750,555
From Havre by *Vanderbilt*	100,000
By express from the interior	850,000
Total	$[illegible]

The receipts from the near cities and from the West were probably a million of dollars, but as $150,000 was drawn to Buffalo early in the week on account of the Bank run in that city, we have placed the estimate, as above, at $850,000. As the bulk of the week's receipts did not reach Bank until Thursday morning, the average to be made up officially this afternoon will probably show only about *one-half* the actual increase, say $10,750,000, as against $9,241,876 on the previous average; the business for the present week opening on an actual reserve in Bank of twelve and a half millions. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $11,678,201 against $12,428,526 at the close of the previous week. Among the payments out on Saturday was $270,000 on a draft made by the Treasury Department to the State of Maryland, under a late claim act of Congress. The draft came to the Bank of the State of New-York in the mail of Saturday morning, from the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, and as that city is debtor at present to New-York, the Specie will remain here.

According to the Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published on Saturday, by tabular monthly summary, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the eight months of the calendar year 1857, from Jan. 1, to Aug. 31, amounted to

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	$170,851,060
Add one week in September	3,323,020
Total to date	$174,174,080
Same period in 1856	161,033,084
Increase to date	$13,140,996

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from

New-York for the eight months	$49,160,000
Add one week in September	1,149,011
Total to date	$50,309,011
Same period in 1856	54,569,114
Decrease to date in 1857	$4,260,103

The same tables make the Export of Specie

from New-York for the eight months	$33,498,000
Add one week in September	287,500
Total to date	$33,785,500
Same period in 1856	24,535,001
Increase to date in 1857	$9,250,499

A typographical error in our monthly summary on Saturday renders the repetition of the Gold movement for the eight months of the year necessary:

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1857.	1856.
Receipts from California	$31,024,380	$36,984,758
Foreign Specie received	5,375,000	1,066,000
Total receipts at New-York	$36,399,380	$37,050,758
Exported from New-York	33,498,000	28,749,000

The California decrease shows larger than it would otherwise have done, by $1,600,000, on account of the accident to the second steamer due in August. This should give three arrivals instead of two in the course of the present month. The overdue mail and treasure arrived on Thursday morning. The succeeding steamer from San Francisco is now in her eighteenth day out, and the mail and treasure should be here by the close of this week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	74¼	@71	@77	@76
New York and Erie	21¾	@18	@24¼	@22¾
Reading	[illegible]	@49½	@56	@[illegible]
Michigan Southern	30	@17	@32	@[illegible]
Rock Island	76¾	@75	@83	@79½
Toledo	40	@36	@40½	@38½
Illinois Central	86½	@85	@[illegible]	@96
Illinois Central Bonds	89¾	@82	@88	@87½
Pittsburg	16	@15	@18½	@17
Panama	82	@79	@88	@88¼
Milwaukee	[illegible]	@[illegible]	@[illegible]	@[illegible]
Pennsylvania Coal	80	@68¾	@75¾	@74¾
Galena	80¾	@77¾	@81¾	@80
La Crosse	19½	@10	@19½	@15¾
Michigan Central	67	@64	@66	@64
Missouri Sixes	70	@67	@75	@71
Virginia Sixes	87	@87½	@90½	@90

The foregoing figures sufficiently illustrate the feverish character of the market through the week. The greatest depression was on Tuesday, the most marked recovery on Thursday. The closing sales on Saturday, as represented by the outside figure, were higher than at the close of the previous week, as it will be seen by comparison with the inside figure, on ten of the seventeen stocks named, and lower on only seven. In some other Stocks, not mentioned above, the fluctuations were frequent and wide. The guaranteed shares of the Michigan Southern were done as low as 32 ℔ cent. and as high as 48, last sales at 44 ℔ cent. Tennessee Sixes were done at 68 on Saturday morning and at 74 in the afternoon. The more active among the State Stocks were Missouri sixes, the great depression of which, under forced sales to close up demand loans, to 67 ℔ cent. at once attracted attention, and very many small lots purchased for investment at 70@75@72@71. The City Bank shares were not much pressed at the Brokers' Board, although the number of sales is on the increase, lower terms being generally accepted. The general market on Saturday presented a dull appearance at the close, with fewer speculative contracts than usual. Most of the purchases, whether for the investment of money, or for a rise on the recovery of the market, are made with ready cash. The Brokers are consequently doing but a moderate business in carrying stocks, and their money wants are much less urgent than the necessities of the merchants and some of the country bankers. In truth, the troubles of the week, in other and more important quarters, gave quite a secondary importance to the speculative dealings at the Brokers' Board, while they tended, on the one hand, to force low sales, and on the other to tempt cheap purchases *for cash* on the part of the outside public. The effect has undoubtedly been to divert a portion of the private capital ordinarily employed in the Discount market, to the bargains now going on in the better class of shares and bonds. Not that the discount rates on mercantile paper have failed to go up nearly as fast as these stocks go down, but because the hazards of the business have been relatively increased.

We publish, in another place, the Circular of the minority of the Michigan Southern Board in regard to the approaching election at Adrian. In doing so we have only to repeat the suggestion made the other day, when publishing the Circular of the majority, that every holder of the common shares who can possibly attend, should be present in person. But if proxies must be used they should be entrusted to some well-known *large* stockholder, or stockholders, whose direct interest it is to see that the property is not assigned to any party, new or old, to the detriment or destruction of the Common Stock.

From Cincinnati.

From the Circular of Hewson & Holmes.

Since our last circular, the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, of this city, has been the absorbing topic of interest. This unfortunate event was not heralded by any of the indications which ordinarily precede such commercial casualties, but came upon all totally unexpected, at the close of business on Monday of last week. Thus far, this failure, from which the most serious and alarming consequences were predicted, has not involved other houses, but all stand firm; and now that the panic has in some measure subsided, no apprehension is felt regarding any other banking house in the city.

The deposits in the Trust Company are being rapidly absorbed by the payment of debts due here; thus far, she has reduced her deposit liabilities nearly $2,000,000, by giving therefor discounted paper, and bonds and mortgages, in which her capital was originally loaned; this is unquestionably the wisest course that could be pursued, and is the only one by which this institution can be extricated from her difficulties.

The panic naturally caused by so great a calamity was, for a day or two, most alarming, but was too severe to last long; all classes of business men begin now, that their fears have subsided, to discover that they were more scared than hurt.

During the last few days stock securities have been entirely neglected; holders have wisely withdrawn from the market, there consequently have been no sales to indicate prices. A few days hence we hope matters will again resume their usual channels, when we feel assured first-class investment securities will be taken as readily at fair prices as if the Trust Company difficulty had not occurred. The country is wealthy beyond precedent, in the possession of overflowing grain crops, now just moving to market, and from which she will receive an aggregate of wealth, compared with which, the amount of capital involved in the Trust Company disaster is but a drop in the bucket.

Money negotiations are very difficult, and will continue so for a few days, meanwhile mercantile classes are keeping snug, making no new liabilities, and bringing their business more immediately within the control of their means.

We quote Eastern exchange at 1@1¼ premium.

N. B.—We regret to announce, since writing the above, the temporary suspension of the Banking House of HATCH & LANGDON, caused by the failure of Messrs. Reeside & Co. of New-York, Wall-street. We understand Messrs. H. & L. will finally lose nothing, and will be able to resume in a short time.

Michigan Southern Road.

CIRCULAR OF THE MINORITY DIRECTORS.

To the Stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company:

The undersigned, Directors in your Company, having had brought to their notice a circular issued from the Company's office, purporting to be signed "By order of the Board, Edwin C. Litchfield, John Stryker, Wm. R. Welles, Henry Keep, E. Morrison, Committee," calling upon the stockholders of the Company to send the proxies to George H. Ford, Treasurer, deem it their duty to notify you that said circular has not been sanctioned by the Board, or even submitted to it. The name of "Henry Keep" was added without authority.

The undersigned recommend you to send your proxies to some one unconnected with the present administration, and in whom you have entire confidence; they believe a change in the past policy of the management of the road is necessary, if ever the Company can be resuscitated. With such a change the property may be made valuable.

Men of character and of high commercial standing in the community should be put in the direction, whose names would be a guaranty that the road would be operated with a wise economy and its finances judiciously managed, so as to restore that confidence in its securities which has, under the ruinous policy of the past, been withdrawn from them by the public.

JOHN S. BARRY,
JOHN WILKINSON,
JOHN A. C. GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

Hon. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, now absent at the West, we feel authorized to say, entirely concurs in the above.

Suspension of Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Another misfortune to the business interests of Buffalo occurred yesterday, in the failure of the Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank. It was known to many of the business men of the city, that the large amount of suspended debt held by the Bank against the Buffalo Car Company, amounting in the aggregate to about $264,000, together with a large amount of liabilities against other parties, who have failed within the year past, had seriously embarrassed its resources, and consequently deprived it of the power to extend to its dealers such financial facilities as their wants required. A gradual diminution of the number of its customers was a natural consequence, and unless some accession of strength could be obtained, it would not be the part of sound policy to carry it on. The disasters to the Reciprocity and Hollister Banks had increased the inconveniences to which, in common with all our city banks, it has been subjected. Added to this came a call from the City Comptroller for the funds belonging to the city, amounting to forty thousand five hundred dollars; all of which, taken together and coming together, formed a combination of circumstances so untoward and paralyzing, that to avert suspension seemed scarcely possible. But the officers of the bank were still hopeful that the proprietors would take some action to relieve it from peril. Up to 10½ o'clock on Thursday night it was believed funds would be advanced sufficient to free it from embarrassment. All but one of its heaviest shareholders had met at Albany for the purpose of consultation and action. They are gentlemen who have long been regarded as the wealthiest men in the country. They were prepared, if thought advisable, to advance the necessary amount; but all interested not being present, and hearing that the drafts of the bank had been dishonored and its notes not redeemed, it was concluded the wiser course would be to let its affairs go at once into liquidation. Bill-holders will, of course, lose nothing, as the securities lodged in the Bank Department at Albany are $87,000 of State Stocks, and $19,000 of bonds and mortgages, against a circulation of $104,000, and it is confidently believed that the wealth and high standing of the chief proprietors of the bank will prevent the loss of a dollar to any creditor.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending Sept. 4, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$[illegible]	Indigo	48,287
Wool	36,677	Hemp	[illegible]
Hides	22,720	Coffee	19,957
Iron and Steel	30,701	Wine	25,079
Railway bars	31,983	Other Articles	308,486
Sugar and Molasses	131,387		
Total			$1,237,547
The value of Imports of the corresponding week in 1856 was			$1,216,[illegible]
Increase in 1857			[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Sept. 5.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The *Journal* reports the market firm. Sales of the week 41,000 pieces, 60x64, at 5¾@6c. COTTON—Sales moderate. Prices firm and without change. WOOL—Prices without change, and the demand moderate without a disposition to press sales. Sales of the week, 70,200 lbs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in limited demand. Sales 9,000 bushels at $1 40 for white Illinois; $1 30 for Red Ohio, and $1 11@$1 13½ for Chicago Spring. CORN inactive. *Lake Imports to-day*—74,000 bushels Wheat; 45,500 bush. Corn; 3,500 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,500 bbls. Flour; 5,500 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR lower. Sales to-day, 500 bbls., at $5 37@$5 75 for extra Ohio. WHEAT is lower but active—Sales 22,000 bushels at 90c. for Chicago Spring; $1 10 for Red Indiana; $1 31 for good White Kentucky, and $1 41 for very choice White Illinois. CORN dull but not lower—Sales 3,000 bushels, at 64c.@65c. OATS steady—Sales 16,000 bushels, at 37c. WHISKY steady—Sales 700 bbls. at 22c.@23½c. FREIGHTS dull—19c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bush. Wheat, 56,000 bush. Corn; 20,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—22,000 bush. Wheat, 8,000 bush. Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday—*First Board*—$1,000 City 6s, b5 86¾; [illegible] 15 Pennsylvania Railroad, lots, 44; [illegible] 37 Camden and Amboy Railroad, lots 102; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18½; [illegible] 25 Reading Railroad, [illegible] 2 Norristown Railroad, 50; 200 Union Canal, 5; 200 do. 5; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 120; 9 Commercial Bank, 51; 37 Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 118; Phila. 6s, [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship North Star, for Southampton and Bremen—Miss Henrietta [illegible], Mrs. U. [illegible] and infant, Fritz [illegible], lady and [illegible], Boyd, Prof. Vass, Mrs. A. Jay, [illegible] [illegible]

In steamship [illegible] *for Glasgow*—[illegible]

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—[illegible]

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—[illegible]

In steamship [illegible] *for* [illegible]—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Mrs. A. [illegible] [illegible]

In ship Plymouth Rock, from London and Portsmouth—Alex. [illegible] and lady, Mrs. Julia Green, John A. Kent, John Green, Henry [illegible], Alfred Arnold, Mrs. A. Arnold, Charles Arnold.

In ship Christiana, from London—J. H. [illegible], J. H. Lamson, Frank Owens.

In bark Golden Age, from Xibara—E. Griffith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 29	Sun sets	6 24	Moon Sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 08	Gov. Island	10 48	Hell Gate	12 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Atlanta, Gager, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell.

Ship Forest City, Tyler, New-Orleans, E. E. Brigham; Centurion, Caulkins, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.

Bark Flight Hero, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; R. A. Allen, Hobert, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Glenwood, Glover, Galveston, Nelson Clements & Co.; Magdalena, Munday, Savanilla, Everett & Brown.

Brigs L. W. Angier, Toothaker, St. Johns, H. D. Brookman & Co.; F. Butler, Atwood, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, J. Smith; Col. Satterly, Taylor, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Mobile, Howes, Savannah, D. C. Murray; C. S. Watson, Robbins, Newbern, J. Smith; Richmond, James, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Alice A. Baudle, Layton, Fredericksburg, master; Era, Chamberlin, Boston, master; Cowen, Hatch, Gardiner, G. L. Hatch; Independence, Midgett, Washington, Matthews & Mitchell; Humming Bird, Post, Wilmington, Bloomer & Son; Ann D. Simonson, Alexandria, &c., M. Bedell; J. Forsyth, Holmes, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; J. Johnson, Pierson, Wilmington, J. T. Johnson; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Nickerson, Londonderry, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Lane, Sherman, Baltimore, Dayton & Co.; Evergreen, Hinckley, Pumpkin, Weeks & Moss; Jas. Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Propellers Westernport, Berry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Robertson, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Friday, at 3½ A. M., 15 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, from Charleston.

Ship Simoda, (of Boston,) Knight, Singapore May 22, passed Anjier June 2, Cape of Good Hope July 12, St. Helena July 25, Equator Aug. 10, with teas, &c., to master. 31st ult., off Bermuda, saw a bark with bowsprit gone, steering for Bermuda. Sept. 1, lat. 32 06 N., lon. 69 50 W., passed barkentine Teresa, stg. S. S. E. Sept. 2, lat. 36 40, lon. 72 30, signalized a ship with a white signal with a black cross, bound to Boston. Had heavy westerly gales off Cape of Good Hope.

Ship Cynosure, Parrish, Liverpool July 1, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to J. A. McGaw.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Richmond, Me.,) Purrington, Liverpool 54 ds., with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co.—vessel to master.

Ship Rock City, (Br.,) Cubbins, Bombay 117 ds., with linseed, &c., to Sitkken & Breslides.

Ship Christiana, Owens, London July 11, with mdse. and 104 steerage passengers to C. Grinnell.

Ship Roger Stewart, Turner, Sunderland 40 ds., with coal to Albany Gas Co.—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Highland Chief, Sturdevant, Liverpool June 26, via Fayal (where she put in for repairs,) Aug. 9, with coal to master.

Ship Glad Tidings, Nelson, New-Orleans 15 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool July 25, with mdse. and 500 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has experienced light westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship Donau, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg July 16, with mdse. and 290 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt. Had 12 deaths on the passage. July 24, in the Br. Channel, during a fog, was run into by an unknown ship, which stove in the D.'s starboard bow, carried away her foreyard, topsail yard and maintopgallantmast; also lost anchor; could not ascertain what damage the other vessel received.

Ship Hanna, (of Baltimore,) Focke, Cardiff July 19, with railroad iron to order.

Bark Golden Age, Boston, Xibara, Cuba, Aug. 12, with sugar and molasses to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Caroline, Talman, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Tivola, Brown, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Bark Garland, Christensen, Aspinwall June 27, and Port Maria, (Jam.,) Aug. 8, with logwood to Leaycraft & Co.

Brig Reamer, Wyman, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to Benner & Drake.

Brig Elvira, Stevens, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and cigars to Mora & Navarro.

Brig Billow, (Br.,) Rathbone, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Creole, (Br.,) Wood, St. Jago Aug. 18, with sugar to master.

Brig Galanta, (Port.,) Rios, Oporto 64 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to L. E. Amsinck.

Schr. W. H. Godwin, Norfolk, with mdse. from the wreck of bark Carlo Alberto, ashore at Barnegat to Bird & Nelson.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Smith, Georgetown, S. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to Watson & Co.

Schr. Queen of the South, (3-masted,) Neff, Charleston 12 ds., with cotton, wheat, &c., to E. Bloomer & Son.

Schr. [illegible], Simpson, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Williams, with railroad iron from ship Roswell Sprague, lately ashore at Squan, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Glide, Green, with mdse. from ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Fleetwing, (3-masted, of Brookhaven,) Tilton, New-Orleans 20 ds., with cotton, flour, &c., to G. H. Smith.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, Laguna Aug. 12, and Porto Cabello 18th, with hides to master.

Schr. Mary J. Hoyt, Starr, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Schr. [illegible] South, Smith, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Matthews & Mitchell.

[illegible]

Schr. G. [illegible], Perkins, [illegible], with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Brig Heather, [illegible], Bangor [illegible] to R. Ward, of Newark.

Brig [illegible], (of Machias,) [illegible], with sugar, &c., to Moyling, [illegible] & Co.

Schr. Col. Anderson, Fulman, Washington, N. C., [illegible] with naval stores to E. Bloomer & Son.

Schr. [illegible], Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] to J. C. Williams.

Schr. Bickford Webb, [illegible], with cotton and stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. E. H. Cogen, Phillips, Virginia 3 ds., with [illegible] to A. C. Havens.

Schr. W. [illegible], Johnson, Virginia [illegible]

Schr. Howard, [illegible], Newbern, N. C., [illegible], with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Lavinia Hopkins, [illegible], with wheat.

Schr. Cornelia, (Br.,) [illegible], Windsor, N. S., [illegible], with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Col. [illegible] Wallace, [illegible], to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Ware, Calais [illegible], with lumber to Frye.

Schr. St. Stephen, [illegible], Calais [illegible], to De Wolf & Brothers.

Schr. A. Tennent, Putnam, [illegible]

Schr. Henry Lawrence, Allen, [illegible], to May hew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. California, Shepherd, New Bedford 3 ds., mdse. to W. H. Herrick.

Schr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Steamer [illegible], with mdse. to M. N. Cromwell.

Steamer [illegible], Wilcox, [illegible], with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. W. and [illegible].

BELOW—One ship and a bark.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star, Havre; [illegible], Glasgow; [illegible], Charleston; [illegible], Savannah, [illegible]

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 5—Arr. ship [illegible], Liverpool, and bark [illegible], D. Godfrey, from [illegible].

Launched.

On Saturday morning, Mr. W. H. Webb launched from his shipyard, foot of 7th-st., E. R., a [illegible] the Rosalia. She is 1,300 tons [illegible] [illegible] William & Guion, and will run in their line of packets, commanded by Capt. [illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

MORRIS ISLAND (S. C.) LIGHT-HOUSE.

A new beacon, ranging with Charleston [illegible] house, has been erected on Morris Island as a substitute for the present brick range beacon, which is out of range in consequence of the shifting of the main ship channel to the southward. The middle of the new beacon is [illegible] feet 5 inches west of the middle of the old one, and with the Charleston light-house in the [illegible] leads in the deepest water in the main ship channel. It will be lit for the first time on the evening of the [illegible] [illegible], after which the old beacon will be discontinued. The illuminating apparatus will be a [illegible] placed in a light-room on top of a wooden frame, [illegible] of which are painted red. The arc [illegible] degrees, and the height of the focal plane [illegible]

By order of the Light-house Board.

GEORGE W. CULLUM, Capt. U. S. Engineers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 27, 1857.

BATTERY BEACON, CHARLESTON, S. C.

A fixed light of the natural color will be exhibited for the first time [illegible] on the south end of [illegible] with Fort Sumpter [illegible] The illuminating [illegible] lens, placed in a lantern on the top of a [illegible] painted a brown color. The arc [illegible] and the height of the focal plane [illegible] low water, which will make it visible [illegible] miles above the horizon.

By order of the Light-house Board.

GEORGE W. CULLUM, Capt. U. S. Engineers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28, 1857.

FRONT RANGE BEACON, SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Front Range Beacon, on Sullivan's Island, S. C., which was burned down April 12, 1857, has been rebuilt, and a fixed light will be exhibited therein on the evening of Sept. 1, 1857. The illuminating apparatus will be a Fresnel range lens, placed in a light room on the top of a wooden frame, both of which are painted [illegible]. The arc of illumination is [illegible] degrees, and the height of the focal plane is [illegible] feet above the sea.

By order of the Light-house Board.

GEORGE W. CULLUM, Capt. U. S. Engineers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28, 1857.

CHANGE OF LIGHT ON BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

A new light-house [illegible] on the north end of Block Island, [illegible] state of its completion. On and after Wednesday [illegible] 16, a single temporary light will be [illegible] sand hill about ¼ mile N. of the present [illegible] which will be discontinued after that date.

By order of the Light-house Board.

[illegible] HUNT, Lieut. Corps of Engineers.

LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, [illegible], R. I., Aug. 19, 1857.

Whalers.

At Payta, Aug. 5, ship Cortes, (whaler,) [illegible] Trade Wind, do.; [illegible], 100 bbls. sp.; for [illegible] bark Mary Wilder, clean, out 19 mos. Also, [illegible]

At Bahamas Bay, [illegible], with 600 bbls. [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

June 17, lat. 34 15 S., lon. 37 40, ship Henry [illegible] from [illegible] for Canton.

[illegible]

Sept. 4, off Barnegat, Port. brig Veloz, [illegible] Oporto for New-York.

No date, off Cork, was seen ship Frank [illegible]

No date, lat. 40 48, lon. 13, was passed ship [illegible] bound W.

Foreign Ports.

At Porto Cabello, Aug. 18, brigs St. Mary, for Marseilles, to load for New-York, [illegible]; Geo. Lalon, for Baltimore, &c.